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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether addressed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1876.

SENATE.

During the morning hour Mr. SHERMAN called up his resolution proposing a common unit of money and accounts for United States and Great Britain.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, opposed the resolution and it was laid over.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and a new committee was appointed, as follows: Messrs. Sargent, Blaine and Boggs.

The Senate resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill. The amendments of the Committee on Appropriations restoring compensation of clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Interior were agreed to.

When the clause appropriating $10,000 for rent of buildings for use of the Pension Office and Bureau of Education was reached, Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to amend by striking out that clause and inserting a clause appropriating $20,000 for rental of the basement and five upper stories of the fire proof building at the corner of Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue, and heating of same, and $10,000 for the removal of the Pension Office from the Seaton House building, now occupied by it, to the new fire-proof building.

Mr. HAMLIN submitted an amendment providing that if the owner of the Seaton House shall refuse to make the building fire proof, the Secretary of the Interior may procure a suitable fire-proof building at a rent not exceeding that paid for the Seaton House.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, said he had never heard a word about the danger of the Pension Office archives until about the time Mr. Shepherd began the erection of the building at the corner of Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue. There were other buildings in the city—the Freedmen's Bank building would be infinitely better.

Mr. SARGENT said the rent of the new building was a thousand a year less than the rent and less than the Seaton House and adjacent buildings.

Mr. NORWOOD said he thought it was poor economy to pay $20,000 a year rent when a building could be erected for $160,000.

Mr. WHYTE said the experience with Mr. Shepherd in this District had been enough to satisfy Congress and the people of the United States. He [Whyte] hoped the removal of the Pension Office to any building owned by ex-Governor Shepherd would not be sanctioned. This building did not cost over $150,000, and the upper floors only were to be rented to the Government at an enormous rent.

After further discussion the amendment was adopted in lieu of that reported by the committee and those reported by Messrs. Morrill and Hamlin, above mentioned, which appropriated $16,000 for rent of building for use of Pension Office and Bureau of Education, and authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to procure a fire-proof building with suitable accommodations for those offices at a rent not exceeding that paid for the Seaton House, and to rent the same instead of the Seaton House.

When the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations, providing for the expenses of the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was reached, Mr. STEVENSON asked why it was that the House of Representatives had made no appropriation for that bureau?

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said he could not answer.

Mr. STEVENSON said it was well known that the House proposed to abolish that bureau.

Mr. MORRILL said if that proposition should become a law, the clauses in this bill making an appropriation for the bureau could be stricken out. The amendment was agreed to.

Other amendments of the committee restoring salaries of employees in the General Land Office, Pension and Patent Offices were agreed to.

An amendment appropriating $60,000 for the actual expenses of clerks detailed to investigate suspected attempted frauds in the Pension Office was agreed to.

All other amendments of the committee restoring salaries of employees in the Bureau of Education, Postoffice Department, Departments of Justice and Agriculture, were agreed to, also the amendments making appropriations for Surveyors General and their clerks.

The Committee on Appropriations having proposed in favor of striking out the second section of the bill, providing for a reduction of salaries of clerks of the second, third and fourth classes, and forbidding any officer or employee of the Government from giving or receiving any money, property or other thing of value for political purposes, and also in favor of striking out the provision of the third section requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to issue regulations directing a reduction of ten per centum on the aforesaid salaries of officers of the customs service whose compensation exceeds $1,200 per annum. The amendments were agreed to, and those provisions were stricken out without debate.

All amendments proposed by the committee having been acted on, Mr. SHERMAN submitted an amendment providing that all powers of transfer and suspension of officers held by Supervisors of Internal Revenue shall hereafter be conferred upon the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the other powers of the supervisors shall hereafter be exercised by collectors of internal revenue. Agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN also submitted an amendment providing that the reduction in number of internal revenue collectors' districts shall take place on and after July 1, 1876, or as soon thereafter as practicable. Agreed to.

Mr. CLAYTON submitted an amendment proposed by the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, providing that the Executive Department of the Government shall be so arranged as to be equally distributed between the several States of the United States, the Territories and the District of Columbia, according to population, and the principle of equal distribution of appointments as above provided for shall apply in making reductions of the force in said departments.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved an amendment that all such appointments shall be made upon careful and impartial examination of the candidate therefor by a board composed of not less than five persons, to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the most capable and worthy of the competitors so examined shall be selected for said offices.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, moved to lay Mr. Clayton's amendment on the table.

A vote being taken, resulted yeas 13, nays 22, no quorum voting.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HOUSE, from the Committee on Elections, offered a resolution declaring T. W. Bennett, a delegate from Idaho, not entitled to a seat. Ordered printed.

Mr. WHITE offered a resolution establishing a money order office in every county seat; also, reducing the number of members of the House of Representatives to two hundred.

A resolution offered by Mr. Adams on a previous Monday, to the effect that legislation affecting the tariff is at this time inexpedient, came up for consideration.

Mr. MORRISON moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means. Agreed to—yeas 114, nays 99.

Mr. NEAL offered a bill to repeal the resumption act of January 14, 1875, and called the previous question on the bill.

Mr. KASSON raised the point of order that no notice of the bill had been given, and that therefore the bill was not in order.

The SPEAKER (Cox) decided that the point of order was well taken.

Mr. HOLMAN appealed from the decision of the chair, and the motion of Mr. MORRISON the appeal was laid on the table, 134 to 35.

Mr. BLAINE, rising to a question of privilege, proceeded to address the House on the subject of the investigation into the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific transactions in which his name had become involved. He read the resolution offered by Mr. Tarbox on which the inquiry as to the connection of the Union Pacific Railroad with the bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad was commenced. The author of that resolution had at the time disclaimed any particular allusion to him [Blaine]—a disclaimer which he [Blaine] regarded at the time with some little incredulity. It soon became entirely obvious that the resolution was solely and only aimed at him, and that the Union Pacific matter or any other incident to the investigation was secondary, insignificant and unimportant, and he did not complain of that. He was ready to meet it. The gentleman on whom the statement of accusation rested (Mr. Harrison) had been the first man called, and had stated what he knew from rumor. Then Rollins, Morton, Millard and Thomas A. Scott were examined, and their testimony was complete and conclusive in disproof of his [Blaine's] having had anything whatever to do with the transaction. He had expected to have an early report from the committee, but it had been prolonged and prolonged and prolonged, and he had been somewhat surprised last week at being told that the committee would then turn to investigate the transactions of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company on a newspaper report that there had been some effort on his part with a friend in Boston to procure for him some shares of that company, which effort had proved abortive. He had asked the gentleman from Virginia (the chairman of the sub-committee [Hunton]) under what authority he proposed to make that investigation, and had been told that the authority was a resolution offered by Mr. Luttrell on the 31st of January. He thought that that gentleman [Luttrell] would be surprised to find out that the first thing done under that resolution was to bring its whole force to bear on a little transaction in Boston which had proved never to be a transaction at all. That investigation was begun, and three witnesses had testified just precisely as the circumstances were. He had no sooner got through with that than in another part of the Capitol, without the slightest notice or warning to him, the Committee on Real Estate Pool had entered on an investigation specifically aimed at him, so that there were three investigations going on at the same time without any of them being completed. He understood that the gentleman from Virginia [Hunton] proposed this morning still another inquiry about the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, a transaction which was fifteen years old, even if it existed, and this was also aimed at him.

Now he would say, and say it boldly, that under these general powers to investigate specific railroad companies the whole inquiry of the committees was aimed personally at him. Why did they not organize a committee to investigate James G. Blaine? He wanted to meet the thing squarely. He did not wish to stir up any bad blood on this question, but he would say that ever since a certain debate took place in the House in January last, it had been known that there had been gentlemen here whose feelings had been exasperated against him, and it was to be remarked that while there were seven Democratic members of the Judiciary Committee, the chairman of that committee (Knott) was selected on the sub-committee to which these matters had been referred. Two members from the South, who had been in the rebel army—

Mr. KNOTT—One word.

Mr. BLAINE—After a moment.

Mr. KNOTT—Allow me a word now.

Mr. BLAINE—Well, go on.

Mr. KNOTT—The matter of that railroad investigation was referred to the sub-committee before I ever heard your name mentioned in connection with it. I had no act or part in inciting any investigation implicating you at all.

Mr. BLAINE—Then the gentleman from Virginia [Hunton] insisted under that resolution, which was obviously on its face limited to the $75,000 bond transaction with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, on going into all the affairs of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company as incidental thereto, and pursued it to such an extent that finally I had myself, through my colleague [Frye] to take time there has not been one particle of proof to connect me with it. Those letters were picked out of a correspondence extending over fifteen years. The man [Mulligan] did his worst—his very worst. They were picked out of the most intimate business correspondence of my life. I ask you, gentlemen, and I ask with some feeling, if any of you could stand a closer scrutiny, a more rigid investigation of your correspondence. Now, there is but one piece of testimony wanting. There is but one thing to close the complete circle of testimony. There is one witness whom I cannot have, but to whom the Judicial Committee voted to send a cable dispatch—Josiah Caldwell. I ask the gentleman from Kentucky if that cable dispatch was sent?

Mr. KNOTT—The gentleman from Virginia (Hunton) and I have both endeavored to get Caldwell's address, and have not yet got it.

Mr. BLAINE—Has the gentleman from Kentucky received a cable dispatch from Caldwell?

Mr. KNOTT—I will explain that directly.

Mr. BLAINE—I want a categorical answer.

Mr. KNOTT—I have received a dispatch purporting to be from Caldwell. How did you know I got it?

Mr. BLAINE (advancing down the aisle)—When did you get that dispatch?

Mr. KNOTT—I want you to answer my question first.

Mr. BLAINE—I never heard of it till yesterday.

Mr. KNOTT—How did you hear it?

Mr. BLAINE—I heard that you got a dispatch last Thursday morning from Josiah Caldwell, exonerating me completely and absolutely from this charge, and (with great vehemence of manner) you have suppressed it. [Loud applause and cheering on the Republican side of the House and in the galleries, which caused the Speaker *pro tem.* to lecture the galleries and to direct the Doorkeeper to clear the floor of all unauthorised persons.]

After some time spent in having order restored, Mr. BLAINE again returned to the charge and demanded of Knott an answer to his question.

Mr. KNOTT (contemptuously)—I will answer when I get ready. Go on with your speech.

Mr. BLAINE—I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to report forthwith to the House whether, in acting under the resolution of the House of May 24, relative to the purchase by the Union Pacific Railroad Company of seventy-five land grant bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company, said committee has sent any telegram to one Josiah Caldwell, in Europe, and received a reply thereto, and if so that the committee be requested to lay said telegram and reply with the date when said reply was received, and the reason why the same has been suppressed, or whether the committee has heard from said Josiah Caldwell in any other way, and what.

The gentleman [Knott] intended to convey the idea that I had some illegitimate knowledge of how the dispatch was obtained. I have had no communication with Caldwell, and no means of knowing from the telegraph office when it was received, but I tell the gentleman frankly and tauntingly that "murder will out," and that "secrets will leak." I am prepared to state to this House that at eight o'clock or thereabouts last Thursday morning, the gentleman from Kentucky was seen and recognized for a message addressed to him from Josiah Caldwell in London, entirely corroborating and substantiating the report of Thomas A. Scott, which Caldwell had just read in a New York paper, and entirely exculpating me from the charges which I am bound to believe, from the suppression of that dispatch, the gentlemen are anxious to fasten upon me. I move the previous question on the resolution.

Mr. HOLMAN suggested that the resolution could only be voted for under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. BLAINE—Not at all. The resolution embraces the highest of privileges, and involves the good faith and honor of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HUNTON, chairman of the sub-committee, stated that he would make a short statement of the matter to which the gentleman [Blaine] had alluded, and he trusted he would do it calmly, as that committee to introduce it. I wanted the gentleman from Kentucky [Knott] and the gentleman from Virginia [Hunton] to introduce that question on the floor, and they did not do it.

Mr. KNOTT (in his seat)—Oh, no; you want to be made a martyr of.

Mr. BLAINE—I wish you did not want it. There's the difference. I will go a little farther and say that you did not dare to do it.

Mr. KNOTT—We will not talk about "daring."

Mr. HAMILTON, of New Jersey—I rise to a question of order. Is the gentleman's language parliamentary?

Mr. BLAINE—Yes, sir, entirely so.

The Speaker *pro tem.* (Cox in the chair)—It is for the Chair to decide.

Mr. BLAINE—I understand the Judiciary Committee to have abandoned that issue against me, but there has gone forth the idea or impression that because I would not permit that matter or any other (when I could prevent it) from holding as a menace over my head, my private correspondence, there must be something in it most deadly and destructive to my reputation. I would like any gentleman on this floor—and all of them are presumed to be men of affairs, whose business has been varied and whose intercourse has been large—to stand up here and say that he is willing and ready to have his private correspondence for the last ten or twelve years laid over and made public. Does it imply guilt? Does it imply wrong-doing? Does it imply a sense of weakness that a man will protect his private correspondence? No, sir; it is a man's first instinct to do it, and it is the last outrage on any man to violate it. I have defied power to take these letters from me, and I defy it to speak with all respect for this House. I know its powers, and I trust that I respect them. But I say that this House has no power to order what shall be done or not done with my private correspondence than it has to order what I shall do with the nurture and admonition of my children. Not one particle more.

But I am now to show the letters (holding them up in his hand). I thank God Almighty that I am not ashamed to show them. There they are; take a look at the original package. With some sense of humiliation; with a mortification which I do not pretend to conceal; with a sense of outrage which I think any man in my position would feel, I invite the confidence of millions of people, and I will read these letters. [Applause, which the Speaker *pro tem.* endeavored to suppress.] Many of those letters have not the remotest bearing on the subject, but some of them will require a little explanation. Some of them may possibly involve humiliation, but I would a good deal rather take that than take the evil surmises and evil inferences that might be drawn if I did not act with this frankness.

Mr. BLAINE thereupon proceeded to read and to make passing comments upon and explanations of various points in the several letters. The allusion to the Spencer contract he explained by saying that in the summer of 1861, two years before he first came to Congress, he had been asked if he could not get an opportunity for the inventor of the Spencer repeating rifle to bring that new arm into the armament of the Secretary of War. He came on to Washington and had an interview with Secretary Cameron. Mr. Cameron had given orders to have it tested at the Ordnance Bureau. It had been thoroughly tested, and the experiments were so satisfactory that a preliminary order for 20,000 rifles was made. He had been paid not an extravagant but a moderate fee for his services, which he had just as much liberty to take as any lawyer or agent had to take a fee. Subsequently he had taken and paid for $10,000 worth of stock in the company. That was the whole story. There are the five letters, there are the whole of them, and here is Mulligan's memorandum. I keep it as a protection for myself to show the identity of the letters in every respect.

Mr. GLOVER—Will you have that memorandum read?

Mr. BLAINE—I will do so.

Mr. HALE—Does this exhibit cover every paper that came from Mulligan?

Mr. BLAINE—Every solitary scrap.

Mr. GLOVER—Let that memorandum be read at the Clerk's desk.

Mr. BLAINE (sending it to the Clerk's desk)—Yes, I will be glad to have it read.

The following is the memorandum of Mulligan's: 1, October 4, 1869, relating to debate in House and Blaine's ruling; also *Globe* and favors he was to receive from C. for pressing the bill; 2, October 4, 1869, on same subject; 3, June 27, 1869, thanking Fisher for admitting him to participate in L. and F. R. R., and urging him to make Caldwell (Caldwell) say how much he would give him, and for what he knew he would be no dead head, but would render valuable assistance; 4, July 25, 1869, on same subject; 5, September 3, 1869, contract with different parties; 6, contract with Northern Pacific; 7, May 14, 1870; Caldwell designed to treat him handsomely; 8, October 24, 1871, Fisher to Blaine, urging settlement of Union Pacific Railroad account, $25,000; 9, October 4, 1871, Blaine admits that there are $6,000 paid on the $25,000 loan, and to having received $50,000 from Fisher; 10, October 1, 1871, admits being paid $6,000 on account of loan; Mr. Blaine sold sundry parties $125,000 first mortgage bonds and common stock, $125,000 preferred do., $125,000, for which was paid by them $125,000 cash, and Mr. Blaine was to receive for his share of the transaction $125,000 land grant bonds, $125,500 first mortgage bonds. After memorandum was read Blaine said now I would be obliged for any gentleman when he reads these letters to see the obvious intent in which that memorandum was made up. I desire also to call attention to the fact that these were letters for which I was ready to commit suicide and sundry and divers other desperate things, in order to acquire them. I have one or two more observations to make. The specific charge which went to the committee was whether I was a party in interest to that $64,000 transaction, and I submit that up to this moment and during the whole course of the investigation there has been no evidence to implicate me in any manner whatever. Every witness who has been called has been asked the question, and the answer has been in the negative. Every witness who has been called has been asked the question, and the answer has been in the negative. Every witness who has been called has been asked the question, and the answer has been in the negative

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1876.

THE various Republican county nominating conventions will be held to-day. The hours and places of assembling are given in our local columns.

THE Republican State Committee will meet at Harrisburg on Wednesday, the 21st instant. Important business will be transacted, and a full attendance of members is desired.

EVEN the Democratic Brooklyn *Argus* distinctly charges that the release of TWEED was the result of a bargain with TILDEN, the Democratic "reform" candidate for the Presidential nomination.

THE House debate on the Indian Appropriation bill has developed the interesting fact that the Democrats are in favor of promoting civilization among the aborigines by the abolition of schools and the practice of miscegenation.

THE Southern *Planter and Farmer* not only digs up those corner-stones of civilization, the public schools, but pronounces them decayed, rotten and worthless—and the Pittsburgh *Post* has not a word of remonstrance to offer.

"THE Knights of the Order of the Sun" is the title of a new organization which, originating in Nevada, is being rapidly extended throughout the country. It is designed to resist the threatened encroachment of the Papal power in the United States.

ONE EFFECT of the current popular discussion in regard to the observance of Sunday at the Centennial Exhibition has been to demonstrate that Sunday has a warmer place in the affections of the American people than even the ministers and the religious press have heretofore supposed.

THE United States Senate has restored all the reductions made by the House in the Legislative bill. The Democratic Senators on the Appropriation Committee voted in every instance with the Republicans against the House reductions. The most significant action of the Senate was the vote restoring the President's salary to fifty thousand dollars annually.

THE worst enemies of Mr. BLAINE will be compelled to admit that he yesterday, in open House, fully settled up everything connected with his letters, so far as they are related in any way to public transactions. The peculiar circumstances under which he has been placed constitute his excuse for making another statement, although in the last statement he said he should take no more public notice of charges against him, no matter what his enemies might allege.

M. BOURBOUZE, a French electrician, has succeeded, after numerous experiments, in telegraphing without wires, by utilizing the electric currents passing through the earth. The end sought—and seemingly attained, for with the results already reached it is only a question of time and ingenuity to secure their proper application—is the interchange of telegraphic signals without a wire, or rather without other wires than the short lengths needed to connect the galvanometer and pile, or battery, at either extremity of the lines, with the earth and water.

STATEMENTS having appeared in different papers to the effect that certain changes have been made by the American Bible Revision Committee. The President of the Committee states that all such reports are unauthorized and premature. The work of revision now going on by two co-operative committees in England and the United States is so far confidential and provisional, and it has not been decided yet whether any part of the revised version of the Scriptures will be published before the whole has undergone a final revision, which will occupy perhaps several years.

THE Chief Justice of the United States, who was in Richmond, Va., recently, during the session of the Democratic State Convention, was present as a spectator during a portion of the session. It appears that the President of the convention was guilty of a gross exhibition of bad taste in requesting Judge WAITE to take a seat on the platform, and thus indentify himself with the scandalously disloyal proceedings which took place. The Chief Justice subsequently expressed his great surprise that the speakers so uniformly urged the political preferment of men because of their activity in the cause of treason.

WE HAVE no sympathy whatever with BELKNAP, and trust that, if proved guilty, he may receive the full measure of requital for his evil deserts. But the difference between the manner in which BELKNAP has been treated by the Democrats and that in which Speaker KERR is treated by his political opponents, is wonderful. Everybody will recollect the absolutely indecent haste with which the late Secretary of War was impeached by the House on the testimony of a single witness; how every appeal to look up the law, to redress for a single night upon the testimony, was imperiously whistled down the wind, and a matter of the profoundest gravity was slashed through on the previous question without one moment's calm debate, and how CLYMER, with excited manner and agitated voice, declared there had been no such case of corruption and crime in this or any other country which he had any knowledge of. The case against KERR, as it now stands, is certainly stronger than was the case against BELKNAP when the House, under CLYMER'S lead, rushed to his impeachment. Against the Speaker, however, CLYMER has no heroics, no invective, no previous question; but, although the latter deserves no better of the country now than the former did then, he is as silent as the grave. Republicans, too, are unwilling to condemn KERR, or to believe it possible that he could have been guilty. As the heavens are high above the earth, so rises the treatment of Speaker KERR by his political opponents in the unhappy situation in which he finds himself, as compared with the treatment which the Democrats have meted out not only to BELKNAP but to every other Republican charged with malfeasance or impropriety in office. It is a most instructive lesson.

THERE is no obstacle to a revival of business like uncertainty about the future, and the whole course of the Democratic majority in Congress has tended to create the greatest uncertainty with respect to all those matters which business men in this country have to take into calculation when laying their plans for operation, the completion of which requires time. Nevertheless there is a great deal of suggestive force and pertinency in the following sentences from the last number of the *Methodist*:

"There is a delusion that capital is wary, prudent, far-seeing. That means a belief that men who accumulate have these qualities. It is a mistake. Capitalists—men with money to invest, are commonly destitute of just the qualities named. They run like a flock of sheep into unwise investments when times are prosperous. They shut their eyes and lock their coffers when times are dull. The far-seeing man buys in cheap markets, the average capitalist buys in dear ones. Nothing is more under the dominion of surface opinions and thoughtless habits than capital. It is this folly that led to boundless investments in needless railroads, that emancipated the nominal capital needed ones from all the ordinary economic checks. Roads were built without caution in their cost and rate regardless of expense, because new bonds could always be sold. People rushed into city and village debts because capital wanted to lend them money on their bonds. Nations like Spain, Egypt and Turkey lived in governmental extravagance because there was religion among capitalists whenever these bankrupt nations wanted to borrow more money. Even now the impulse to invest in bonds of States is strong enough to prevail over all considerations of common sense. The wise few cannot very well reform public expenditures while this stupidity endures. We have sometimes thought that a general national repudiation, extending through continental Europe and the East, and including several of our States and a hundred of our cities, would be reached before capital would come to sound sense. A shock by widespread railroad bankruptcy stopped that form of investment, and it is doubtful if the clearest case would now command a dollar for a new one. The same cause may make the only thing of the debt creating lane in governments. The other side, the eyes of capital are at this moment closed to the really good investments. The cost of production has been discovered in many forms of property. Houses, farms, goods of all sorts are for sale at sacrifices. A state pencil guided by a decent gift of mathematics would show large profits in these forms of wealth. Here and there a man who will be rich in 1890 sees and buys; but the great body of capitalists are inquiring the price of bonds and competing for the notes of people and States who borrow to pay interest on old debts. The bottom has been reached. Many things are for sale at five years' interest below their present cost of production. If capital can be trumped into wakefulness, we shall soon begin a debt-paying decade, to be followed by one of great thrift and progress. Mills, railroads, etc., will be bought at half their cost, managed at half their former expense, turn out goods at present prices, and pay an honest interest to those who both own and manage them. With that tendency at work in private business, reform in public expenditure will follow. When capital is again administered on the principle of economy, nations and cities will be governed by the same wholesome rules."

THE "Independent" movement of the revolutionary "reformers" who lately assembled in New York to advise the country on the nomination of a President, does not appear to make much headway. Nor, indeed, is this to be wondered at, considering the sturdy intelligence and common sense of the people. The movement was no less than a direct contribution, to the extent of their means, toward the subversion of Republicanism and the substitution, therefor of the dominating control of aristocracy. Some of the members of that "conference" have been distinguished for depreciating personality in politics and for advocating rather the establishment of principles, as vastly better and more important than the elevation of individuals; but the meeting itself was confessedly and entirely due to the interest which the members had in personalities and in hostility to the supposed pretensions of some men, and in admiration of the imputed excellencies of some other men. This was the cause of causes, the one reason without which the meeting would never have been. They attempted to ignore what cannot rationally be ignored, namely, the organized existence of the Republican party and the organized existence of the Democratic party; and yet each one knew perfectly well that the candidate nominated by one or the other of these two existing parties must be the next President of the United States. They knew also that whatever pretensions of indifference they or any body might profess, their action, and everybody's political action, must be and ought to be considered and interpreted according to its bearing on the success in this campaign of one or the other of these two organized political parties. Whatever abstract opinions anybody may have as to the wisdom of the present division and organization of our people into the two existing parties, it must, for the present, be accepted. Moreover, if it were not adapted to the people and the times it could not well exist. Nearly all the people in the land have positive and more or less clear ideas of the distinctive principles and meaning of the two political organizations, however closely they may at times appear to agree in expression; and the real sensible, practical question, as to that meeting, and as to all political meetings now, in our country is, what bearing has it, or have they, favorable or unfavorable, on the success of the two parties respectively. Either they or the Republican party is most suitable to choose, not only as to the principles and measures for the party, but also as to the men. It can scarcely be doubted which of the two ought really to make such choice. The Republican party must do it; and it must do it through its organization. It is not only overweening arrogance in a few men professing to be Republicans, but it is unreasonable ignorance or disregard of practical facts, to undertake to dictate in this matter. It will not do for them to say that somebody will dictate through the organization, if they do not dictate at once. The form of popular consultation itself involves a principle. The form is not perfect, and is perhaps sometimes perverted to bad uses; but never so much nor so badly, as these other and smaller combinations of wire-pullers. The very magnitude of such an organization as that of the Republican party is itself a compulsion to wards popular consultation and a foregoing of narrow and merely personal purposes, such as no smaller body of men, however select, ever encounters. The Republican party is, to-day, through the magnitude and its experience, a more honest and less personal party than it ever was before; and is better entitled to universal confidence and support. Experience confirms this. We are a republic, and we are acting republicanism; and in proportion as we do so, the mere question of men, which these gentlemen have apparently just now started off to magnify, sinks into less and less relative importance, and the greater question of the principles, purposes and wishes of the many, correspondingly rises. In the Democratic party it is no mere personality that is dangerous; but it is the purpose and policy of a bad President, whoever he may be, who may possibly be elected by them. We know now, and everybody knows, substantially what must be that purpose and policy; and so plain is this knowledge that any attempt to conceal it under the form of personal favor to some individual candidate savors of fraud. On the other hand, what the Republicans of this nation want, four or eight years from now, is not so much the gratification of having this or that set of individuals in office, as it is to have the general course and policy of our governmental affairs still more consistently and thoroughly republican. The actual holding of office can only personally gratify a few, and for a short time at farthest, but the benefits of Republican administration are universal.

Two wrongs do not make one right, nor does foreign corruption palliate in the slightest degree the crookedness which has prevailed here at home. Human nature, however, is everywhere pretty much the same; at least no nation that we ever heard of has a monopoly of virtue. Noticing a recent debate in the British House of Commons concerning the administration of Indian affairs, the Boston *Journal* says:

"The question under discussion was the operations of British Government contractors during the Bengal famine last year. It appears that the real extent and severity of the visitation were purposely exaggerated by persons who expected to reap a rich harvest in supplying the necessities of the people. Correspondence, teeming with the most harrowing details, purported to come from India which was written in London. But these 'ways that are dark' were by no means confined to non-official quarters. Sir Richard Temple, for instance, was deputed to go to Bahar to see how matters really stood. In the short space of twenty-four hours he reached the conclusion that four million maunds of rice would be required at once; but this estimate was cut down by Sir G. Campbell (whose opportunities for forming an intelligent judgment in the matter could not be gainsaid), to about 1,500,000 maunds, and yet, in the face of this fact the Temple estimate was adopted by the Indian Government. Again, in the blight of the famine the Government bought 450,000 tons of grain for a certain district; 100,000 of this remained over, but where the 350,000 tons went nobody ever knew. Look, also, at the nicety of official calculations and estimates. The best informed Government officers had estimated that the sum required for feeding the natives through the starvation period would be £395,000, whereas the sum actually expended was no less than £4,400,000 ($22,000,000). Add to the works devised for the benefit of the sufferers, there was no end to the 'irregularities' they revealed. In some instances money advanced for this purpose was used for the promotion of private enterprises; while in others the towns laid it out in local improvements. Of £500,000 given over to the native landholders without any vouchers, it was known that a large proportion never reached the people for whom it was intended. In the meantime transporters, contractors, and operators of various kinds made hay while the sun of charity was shining, and doubtless groaned when the sufferings of the famine were over."

PERSONAL.

There was a baby born in Floyd county, Indiana, last week, that had hair on its chin an inch long.

Benjamin Moran, Minister to Portugal, who has been for twenty-two years in the Government service abroad, will soon return to his home in Philadelphia, his feeble health compelling him to seek rest.

Dr. Evans, the well-known American dentist of Paris, who has just arrived in New York city, visits this country to collect material for a popular history of the United States for circulation in the Eastern hemisphere.

Another Lear. A Rock Island man who ten years ago was well known as wealthy and charitable, now begs from door to door, his two daughters having persuaded him to sign over his property to them and then turned him out of doors.

The remains of Robert Fulton were lately discovered in the vault of the Living ston family, in Trinity churchyard, New York, where they were afforded a temporary resting place until claimed by his friends. There they have remained since 1815.

Judge Hilton is getting a great many letters from the spirit-land. Mr. Stewart's advent into the other world seems to have created quite a stir, if we may judge by the tenor of the epistles which come back. His opinions have undergone a great change, too, for he gives instructions to have his large property divided among those who have been "inspired" to lay claim to it. If the Judge heeds this admonition of his departed friend he will probably find the number of the "inspired" so great that he will soon become simply the trustee of all the spiritual mediums in the country.

A terribly realistic dramatic affair occurred at the Providence, Rhode Island, court house, the other day. A witness named Fairbanks died on the stand. He was a poor man, and had become estranged from his daughters because a fortune of $300,000, a large part of which would naturally have fallen to him, was left to them. He fell once, before the fatal stroke came, and, as he was reviving, one of the daughters kissed him, whereupon he pushed her aside, exclaiming, "How dare you, with your $150,000, and I haven't got a cent! I only want what's due me."

A Buffalo girl and a young English army officer are now lamenting the obstinacy of a hard-hearted father. They met abroad. They loved and were engaged. The father approved, and all hands came to this country on the last trip of the City of Berlin. On the first part of the voyage the couple were very happy in each other's company, but their dream of being now and forever one and inseparable was suddenly brought to a close by the conduct of the father in ordering his daughter to repair to her state room and remain there. She obeyed, and during the rest of the trip there was no communication between the "lovyers." On arrival in New York, the father hurried his daughter to the Grand Central Depot, where they took the cars to Buffalo and are now residing. It is asserted that the Englishman is of good family, well-bred, and has achieved honors and distinction on the tented field. The father ascertained these facts and assented to the match before they left England. Sush a romance can only have one ending—a wedding.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The most clubs are found under the best apple tree.

George Eliot will receive $80,000 from the sale of "Daniel Deronda."

"The Mulligan Guards" is the tune most in favor with the Democrats.

A Mr. Kindling, of Wisconsin, has extinguished his own vital spark.

Keely is going to join the Theosophists. They believe in an unseen force.

Boston's exports of domestic produce show a large increase this spring.

The adipose individual now begins to "lard the lean earth with his fatness."

The *Post* should remember how the lamented Ananias passed in his checks.

That advertising dodge Bates Tilden and will Locke him out of the White House.

The grasshoppers have appeared in Minnesota. Charge it to the Republican party.

Woolen mills in Connecticut are stocking up, and begin to look like business again.

It never pays to throw stones, because all our houses have more or less glass in them.

The coming Fourth of July will just stand up on her hind legs and howl for glory.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department is full of Democrats.

The bulge is being taken out of Tilden's big pocket by "those little assessments" for the campaign.

The fundamental point in this Blaine letter business is, when does a man's letter cease to be his?

The ill-wind that blows a war-cloud over Europe will turn the silver lining of that cloud towards America.

It was not Blaine, but Martin Van Buren, who said he would rather walk a hundred miles than write a letter.

Shame. The proprietor of a watering place hotel in New Jersey advertises that "Jews are not admitted."

A red hot contribution was made to the Centennial the other day in the shape of a meteoric stone, hissing hot.

"Centennial kisses" are the latest in confectionary, but in real life the crude article still preserves its popularity.

Times change, but the strawberry does not. Its flavor, like the note of the bluebird or the robin, is perennial.

Summer vacations from schools, colleges, and business will begin soon, and then the great Centennial rush may be counted on.

It is a shameful thing that bets are being made in New York city that Commodore Vanderbilt will die before the 4th of July.

A Chicago paper of yesterday puts the proceedings of a Wisconsin Democratic County Convention among religious bodies.

Belgium is busied just now over the discovery of whispered official corruption. We have not this department all to ourselves.

The occasion for disciplining Rev. Phillips Brooks in the Episcopal Church is that he assisted a "Reformed Episcopal" bishop to ordain his son.

Protestants complain that Roman Catholicism is increasing in the South. The law is that the field belongs to those who work the hardest in it.

The Baptists have now among the five tribes occupying the Indian Territory eighty-three churches, with an aggregate membership of 5,000.

The British and Foreign Bible Society published 2,682,185 copies of the Bible, the New Testament and text books of the Scriptures, last year.

Lo, the New York *Commercial Advertiser* has heard that the Fog Siren on the Centennial grounds makes a noise equal to that of forty thousand cows.

Blobbs says there is an advantage about plaid trowers—every time he gets asleep, the boarders roll him over and play checkers on his back.

Twenty newspapers—four dailies, eleven weeklies and five monthlies—were started last week. During the same period there were five suspensions.

Look out for a temporary corner in silver change. The mints will stop for two weeks during this month, and there are only $7,000,000 in circulation.

Rev. Charles Voysey, a clerical ass of London, has preached an elaborate sermon in favor of slavery and denunciatory of emancipation in the West Indies.

Retrogression. The tonnage of the Dominion has fallen off since 1867, and the imports for the past four years have exceeded the exports by $140,000,000.

The Centennial year will always be remembered by vessel owners as the one in which freight rates by water reached lower averages than ever before known.

Statistics show that woman is six times less criminal against person, four times less criminal against property, and twice less hardened a criminal than man.

These lines are as true to-day as they were 200 years ago, when Prior wrote them:

They never taste who always drink;
They always talk who never think.

Kangaroo leather, both enameled and japanned, soft, flexible, and pleasant to the foot, is now extensively used in New South Wales in the manufacture of boots and shoes.

A Memphis brass band excused itself for its failure to perform national airs, lately, by saying that it had so little demand for that kind of music that it was not in practice on them.

The export movement of grain from the United States to Europe is now unusually active. From New York alone 1,186,000 bushels of wheat were forwarded during the past week.

An Illinois minister announced on last Sunday night's bulletin: "The funeral of Judas Iscariot." To which an obliging fellow added: "Friends of the deceased are cordially invited."

England is spending $10,000,000 a year on her public schools, besides some millions of voluntary contributions, and yet only 1,800,000 of the 3,200,000 children in the country of school age are in school.

If ninety per cent. of the inmates of our prisons are drinkers of ardent spirits, as estimated by those in positions that give weight to their judgment, the way in which taxation may be reduced is apparent.

The movement to dethrone the Sultan of Turkey began with the officers of the mosques, and it is thus a new and striking evidence of the present tendency in the Old World to carry religion into the affairs of State.

The latest peril that confronts us in our homes is the beef poison, lurking in the pressed corned beef on the lunch table. Numerous and mysterious cases of poisoning in New York and Boston have lately been traced to it.

It is a singular fact that nearly all persons of Gallic, Teutonic, Scandinavian, or Sclavic extraction dread vaccination worse than small-pox. The majority prefer to inoculate their children with the disease to allowing vaccination.

A man in New York died the other day of spontaneous combustion. He had been in the habit of imbibing three pints of brandy per day, and one night, while sleeping too near the gas jet, his body caught fire and he was soon in blazes.

The cessation of mining operations in the anthracite coal regions for this month and July will enable the combination to work off part of their surplus production at the cost of unreckoned distress to the thousands of miners thrown out of employment.

STATE NEWS.

The lung fever among horses is becoming quite prevalent in the northern townships of Chester county.

Clarence N. Moorehead, aged six years, was accidentally drowned in the Union canal, near the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge, Middletown, on Thursday.

A little daughter of Julian Smith, of Amity township, Erie county, while playing with some beans, last week, was choked to death by getting one into her windpipe.

The remains of Philip Livingston and James Smith, signers of the Declaration of Independence, are buried at York—the former in Prospect Hill Cemetery, the latter in the Presbyterian burying ground.

The Uniontown *Standard* says: Farmers are working their cornfin this vicinity. The cut-worm has done some damage in some fields, but as a general thing, the young corn looks well, and if the season is favorable, we will have a big crop.

An old lady living near Fairville, Chester county, by the name of Susan Gamble, now over eighty-seven years of age, has just finished a bed quilt containing forty-nine squares, and each square contains forty-five pieces, all of which was cut, sewed, and put together by her, and this was done, too, without the aid of glasses, as her sight is good, and the needle work in many respects superior to many of younger years. This quilt is intended for the eldest of her children at his demise, to be kept as a token of remembrance of aged mother or grandmother in after years.

The Tionesta *Republican* says: Old Mrs. Allie was in town on Saturday last, and walked around as spry as a widow of forty-five. This lady, who lives with her son in the Huddleson settlement, in this county, will be one hundred and one years of age some time in August next. She was interviewed in regard to the Centennial. She said she believed she would not go, as it was so far, she might die on the way; and if she did get there, it would be so crowded that she couldn't breathe. Her husband, one hundred years and five months old, died last summer.

The Muncy *Luminary* says that shortly before noon on Thursday, a barn owned by James K. Boak, in Wolf township, a short distance below Hughesville, took fire and was consumed, and a little daughter of Ellis Artly, aged about four years, was burned so badly that she died almost instantly upon making her escape from the burning building. Several children, all older than the little girl who lost her life, were in the barn playing, and it is supposed had matches, but of this there seems some doubt, and all ran out unharmed except the little girl. A man who was working very near the barn ran in upon discovering the fire but did not see or hear the child, nor did he know there was any one in the building, but shortly after was horrified to see the poor little girl emerge from the burning building, her clothes almost burned from her body, and fall but a short distance from the door. When reached she was dead. This is what we have been able to gather from many conflicting stories, but it is believed to be correct in the main.

Estes & Lauriat, of Boston, having bought the plates of and right to publish "Osgood's Library of Novels," and incorporated them into their own series, are issuing new editions of them uniform with their own. They have now ready a uniform set of Gutorian's novels, "The Mystery of Orcival," "The Widow Lerouge," "File No. 113," "Other People's Money," "Within an Inch of His Life," in an attractive style of paper covers. These novels furnish excellent summer reading.

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JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

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RUSSELL ERRETT,
Of Robinson Township.
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR CONGRESS,
23D DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE.
Subject to the decision of the Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE,
42D SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43D DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
C. A. W. REDLICH, M. D.,
Of the Borough of Sharpsburg.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
Of McKeesport,
5TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
WILLIAM McCALLIN.
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention, No. 2.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
Chartiers borough, late Captain Company K, 61st Regiment P. V.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
Of McKeesport.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

REMOVAL.
REMOVAL.
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CHAS. ESPICH.

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Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
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Scobie, Reed & Smith.....127 Liberty st.
Artificial Limbs.
Artificial Limb Mfg. Co..270 Penn, near 9th st.
Advertising Agents.
J. Weaver & Co.....116 Smithfield st.
Attorneys-at-Law.
J. H. Stevenson.....104 Fifth ave.
Bridge Works.
Iron City Bridge Works.....Office, 196 Penn st.
Boots and Shoes.
J. H. Borland & Co.,55 & 58 Wood, & 56 5th av.
Broker in Stocks and Bonds.
Geo. B. Hill.....100 Fourth ave
Belting.
Thorp & Co., No. 144 Water street, dealers in Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose and Oils, of every description.
Banks.
Allegheny National.....32 Fifth ave.
Central.....47 Fifth ave.
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.....61 Fourth ave
Commission Merchants.
Elwood & McCracken, Commission Merchants and dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds and Wool. 363 Liberty street.
Robt. F. Wedell.....327 Liberty st.
Carriage Manufacturers.
Louis Gleenkamp & Co., successors to C. West & Co., 75, 77, 79 Liberty st. and 92 Penn ave.
Champagne, Wines and Liquors.
B. H. Lahbera.....206 Fifth ave.
Dentists.
Greenawalt & Nelson.....11 Wylie ave.
Dyeing and Scouring.
M. May.....56 Sixth ave. above Smithfield st.
Furniture.
Close, Schoeneck & Co...Penn ave. and Tenth st.
James Millikin & Co.....89 Smithfield st.
Foundries.
Totten & Co.....Twenty-fourth and Railroad sts.
A. Garrison & Co.....33 Wood st.
Fences, Wrought Iron.
Lauderbach & Co.....33 and 34 Water st.
Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating.
Walter E. Hagne.....136 and 138 Wood st.
Gold Leaf and Walnut Frames.
J. H. Miller.....79 Fifth ave
Hotels.
Central.....Second to Third ave., on Smithfield st.
Union Depot Hotel.....Union Depot.
Saint James.....402 405 and 407 Liberty st.
House and Sign Painters.
John T. Gray.....84 Diamond st.
Wesley Coulter.....236 Penn ave
John D. McFarland.....78 Fourth ave
Iron Fences.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.....91 & 93 Water street.
Insurance Offices.
Manufacturers and Merchants'.....87 Wood st.
Western.....cor. Fifth ave. and Wood st.
Monongahela.....cor. Wood st. and Fourth ave.
Citizens'.....96 Fourth ave.
People's.....100 Fourth ave
Lubricating Oils.
Grim Brothers, Excelsior Oils.....236 Penn ave
Lamps.
J. F. Smith, Son & Co.....189 Liberty st.
Leather and Shoe Findings.
Daniel Kinzer.....80 Smithfield st.
Merchant Tailors.
Walter Anderson.....1 Fifth ave.
Henry Smith & Sons.....98 Wylie ave
Marble Works.
John Wilkins, Jr.....205 Penn ave.
Mantles, Furnaces and Grates.
L. H. Smith & Co.....49 Sixth st
Mechanical Photographers.
J. T. Bassford.....101 Sixth st. (late St. Clair)
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Rosenbaum & Co...78 and 80 Market st. Ribbons Gloves, Hosiery, Scott's Furnishing Goods a specialty ... to sell close for cash only.
Newspapers.
The Commercial.....70 Fifth ave.
Printers, Stationers, &c.
S. Reed Johnston & Co...Wood st., cor. Liberty
Printers and Blank Book Makers.
Rakewell & Marthens.....Grant st. W. F. Bennett, n. e. cor. Wood st. and 4th ave.
A. Faulkhis, 9 & 11 Seventh st., (Late Irwin.
Pork Packers.
Reese Owens & Co.....21 Seventh ave.
Wm. B. Rayen & Son.....281 and 283 Liberty st
Photographers.
Trevor McClurg.....3 and 4 Sixth st.
Patent Agents.
A. C. Johnston.....92 Diamond st.
Planing Mill and Lumber.
S. Logan.....cor. Penn and 32d st.
Queensware Manufacturers.
E. Webster & Co. L. S. Layton, Agt., 325 Liberty
Real Estate Agents.
H. B. McClellan.....100 Liberty st.
C. Berringer.....116 Smithfield st.
Isaac M. Fennock.....116 Fourth ave.
John A. Caruthers.....109 Fifth ave., 2d floor
Railroads.
Pennsylvania Railroad.....Union Depot
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago R. R.....Union Depot
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago R. R.....Union Depot
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.....Union Depot
Allegheny Valley R. R.....Union Depot
Pitts. & Connellsville R. R.....Grant & Water sts
Stencil Cutting and Printing.
Armor, Fearbake & Co.....96 and 98 Sixth st
Silk Hat Manufacturers.
J. McKain.....190 Wood st.
Stoves, &c.
H. Ansbutz & Co.....214 Liberty st.
Sash, Door and Blind Factory.
Amos Lewis.....cor. Seventh ave. and Grant st.
Steel Stamps and Seals.
John L. Mattern.....Third ave.
W. A. Bunting, Agent.....184 Liberty st.
Stuffed Birds and Animals.
J. D. Shaw.....Penn ave. and 32d st.
Steam Pump Manufacturers.
Epping, Carpenter & Co...cor. Penn and 32d st.
Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....62 Water st.
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Wholesale Grocers.
Watt, Lang & Co.....173 and 175 Wood st
Wood Turning and Stair Building.
W. H. Roesale & Co. 953 Penn ave., near 30th st.

DRY GOODS.
James Caldwell & Co.
Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive.
LADIES' SPRING SUITS
In great variety of styles and materials, ranging in price from five to fifty Dollars.
Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed
OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,
In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.
Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.
Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.
Linen Suits and Costumes.
Black Dress Silks,
From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.
A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.
All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.
BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.
Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines and Bernanis.
Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantcens.
A large stock of Tambourd Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.

AGENTS FOR THE
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.
James Caldwell & Co.,
115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,
Allegheny City.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
James Prescot & Sons,
CHIMNEY SWEEPS.
We also set Grates and do Job Bricklaying. Also, sell the Magic Cooking Range, the best in the market. We warrant to fix any Smoky Chimney. We have also a Patent Cap to prevent Chimneys from blowing. All orders left at No. 19 ISABELLA STREET, or at the Toll House of the Suspension Bridge, will receive prompt attention.

ICE! ICE! ICE!
Keystone Ice Company.
BEGLEY BROS. & CUNNINGHAM.
GOOD ICE AND PLENTY OF IT.
Our customers are guaranteed a full supply during the entire season. Ice delivered by the pound, cwt., ton or car load, at lowest market rates. Send to or leave orders at offices, 166 FOURTH AVENUE, or BEATTY STREET, near Hiland avenue, East End. P. O. Box 164.

DRY GOODS.
1876.
SPECIAL ANN
TO OUR FRIE
Two of our principal buyers being in house with all the VERY LATEST and
Dress Goods and
an unusually fine and attractive assortment of ported goods, ranging in price from 8c per yard extended line of the best and most celebrated and a very choice line of Plaid and Striped Mo
On Our Second Floor, i
we have now opened a beautiful display of Ladie mere and Silk Suits, plain and fancy Check Si We have, also, on this floor, Ladies and Misses' Trunks, Satchels, &c., at our usual bargain pr
Our Domestic and Houseke
we are now offering large lines of New, Fresh perfect, at $1 00 per dozen. Best makes of Ca makes, lower than ever; also, good bargains in are receiving daily in our LADIES and GEN
Furnishing and Fan
all the very newest and latest novelties, New lowest prices; Ladies' Linen Sets, Gloves, Hos attention is directed to to our line of Gents' F
Every Departme nt Replenished w
Our "LADIES' JOURNAL" for June, w to any address.
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Fed heny, Pa.

CARPETS.
CARPETS.
CENTENNIAL. 1876. SPRING.
There are three reasons why everybody should buy from
McFarland, Collins & Co
1st.—Our Salesroom being on second floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d.—We buy everything from manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.
3d.—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts.
THE LOWEST PRICES
AND
THE BEST GOODS,
AT
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,
Next to U. S. Postoffice and Custom House.
CARPETS.
Elegant Assortment at Reasonable Prices.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 Fifth Avenue.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
ALSO, MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT ENAMELED & RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WALL PAPER, &C!
WALL PAPER!
1876.
DECORATIVE NOVELTIES for the coming Spring arrangeds.
The most Artistican houses fully represented.
EAST LAKE PAPERS, with and without Dados.
ROMANESQUE ENAMELED and PLAIN GROUND PAPERS, complete assortment.
LIBRARY HALL PAPERS, on Screens, very reasonable.
AMERICAN GOLD GROUND, GILT, SATIN, PLAIN, EMBOSSED DAMASK, &c.
First Prize Silver Medal Awarded at Exposition.
DE ZOUCHE & CO.,
101 Fifth Avenue,
NEXT TO POSTOFFICE.
New Paper Hangings,
FOR SPRING OF 1876,
At No. 107 Market Street
NE

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 5, 1876.

There was little in the condition of business in financial circles to-day to form any basis for extended remarks. Nearly all that was done was in the usual routine, and nothing occurred to warrant any expectation that affairs will get out of their present rut in the immediate future. The money market was, as usual, quite easy, with loanable funds in excess of the commercial requirements of this section. Eastern exchange continued scarce and ruled at a premium of 25@50 cents per $1,000 in transactions between the banks.

—A legal point of some importance to brokers and dealers in stocks, was recently decided by Judge Dykeman, of the New York Supreme Court in the case of G. P. Pickering vs. E. D. Randolph and H. W. Bickley. The action was brought to recover $8,114 12 for extra charges in the way of interest by the defendants for carrying stocks during 1872 and 1873. It appeared that the plaintiff proposed an arrangement by letter with the defendants, whereby the latter were to carry stocks for him. The defendants, in an written, said that they would carry the stocks on seven per cent. interest and the margin offered, but would charge him extra whenever compelled to do so by the state of the money market. The amount claimed in the action was the difference between the amounts charged and those which ought to be charged at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. Mr. Randolph on the witness stand fully explained the nature of the transaction, and stated that all the money used for carrying the stock was borrowed at the street rates, and the plaintiff, with other customers, was charged *pro rata* just what it cost the firm. The plaintiff's lawyer claimed that the defendants had violated their contract, and placed themselves in the position of loaners and not brokers, and could only charge seven per cent., but the Judge overruled this view and dismissed the complaint, holding that the undisputed evidence showed that the defendants had simply charged what they had been compelled to pay out for carrying their stocks.

—Connecticut life insurance companies, according to the report of Commissioner Stedman, are generally in good order and doing a large and safe business. The condition of the Hartford companies, he says, has improved, and the companies of this State are wisely improving the opportunity afforded them by the present general stagnation of affairs to revise carefully all their methods of business, to economize where economy is prudent, to correct all their faults of administration inside their offices and among their agencies, to perfect their systems of accounts, to collect their scattered items of debt, to scrutinize their real estate and other securities, and generally in all things to strengthen and improve their condition and place themselves beyond a just criticism, however searching it may be."

—The London *News* of the 22d ult. remarks as follows on the state of trade and finance:

Money (that is metallic money) is being piled up to an unprecedented degree by the united banking institutions of England, France and Germany, and the total now held by them exceeds 120 millions sterling, and at least so far as this country is concerned, the influx of foreign gold coin is not at an end. Last month's exports of gold were about the smallest on record, and apart from the exceptional shipments to Portugal, those of the present month are likely to rival their predecessor's. The active bank note circulation is, however, larger than usual at this period of the year, and is not only indicative of a fair home trade, but requires corresponding augmentation in the reserve of bullion. The foreign exchanges exhibit no tendency to diminish in strength, but on the contrary are now rather firmer than a week since, and the sales of certain foreign stocks here on Paris account the last day or two will do no more than help to counterbalance previous purchases for the same quarter. Under these circumstances it becomes more and more a vital question for those having the control of the supplies of the money market to satisfactorily dispose of which they depend for profit themselves or to shareholders, what outlet can be found for the surplus balances.

—A very remarkable indication of the ease in money at Chicago is given in the following extract from the financial column of the *Inter-Ocean*:

Rates of interest are probably lower in this market now than ever before. Money is to be had in the open market on good single name paper for thirty or sixty days at 6 per cent., or annual or on prime collaterals could possibly be had at 5½ per cent. Some of the heavier city papers keep quoting money up as high as 12 per cent., but there is really no pay in the market that would be taken at all above 7 per cent. Loanders are so anxious now at they would not look at anything that ould pay such rates, and all such paper nas very differ from the market. The banks all maintain discounts of from 8 to 10 per nt.

—The following table shows the prices of ld, Government bonds, railway stocks, c., at the various sessions of the New ork Stock Exchange during the day, ur- ished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 xth street:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
ance 5, 1876.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
d s., '68, coup.	113½	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
6's, '68, reg.	....	....	....	....	....	....
6's, '68, new	....	....	....	....	....	....
6's, '67, registered	118⅝	....	....	....	....	....
6's, '67, coupon	118⅝	....	....	....	....	....
6's, '65, registered	117⅝	....	....	....	....	....
6's, '65, coupon	117⅝	....	....	....	....	....
6's, '81	117⅝	....	....	....	....	....
6's, '81, coupon	117⅝	....	....	....	....	....
6's, 5-20's, registered	113⅝	....	....	....	....	....
6's, 5-20's, coupon	113⅝	....	....	....	....	....
6's, 10-40's	113⅝	....	....	....	....	....
5's, 10-40's	107⅝	....	....	....	....	....
7-30's, 1st series	107⅝	....	....	....	....	....
7-30's, 2d series	107⅝	....	....	....	....	....
7-30's, 3d series	107⅝	....	....	....	....	....
ntic & Pacific Tel.	69	69	69	69	69	68⅝
ckslilver	12	....	....	....	....	....
ific Mail	28½	....	....	....	....	....
nama	132	....	132	....	....	....
ama 25 Scrip	103	....	103	....	....	....
ss Express	98½	....	98½	....	....	....
n Fruit & Exp. Co.	21	....	21	....	....	....
ited States Exp.	74	....	74½	....	74½	....
ern Union Tel.	109½	110	....	....	....	....
ver	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	....	....	....
higan Central	....	125	....	....	....	....
higan Southern	53⅝	54	53⅝	54	54	....
ois Central	96	....	96	....	....	....
veland & Pitts.	92⅜	....	92⅜	92½	....	....
go & Northwest	41	....	41	....	....	....
do preferred	61	....	61⅜	62	61⅝	62
k Island	....	....	119⅜	....	119⅜	119⅜
Paul	40⅜	....	....	....	40⅜	40⅜
do preferred	69⅝	....	....	....	72	70
Fargo	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wayne	....	....	....	....	....	....
& Mississippi	17	....	17⅝	....	17⅝	17⅝
ion Pacific	....	....	....	....	....	....
ern Pacific	13	13⅜	....	....	....	....
nibal & St. Jos.	....	....	....	....	....	....
& C. B. & Q.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mountain	....	....	....	....	15	....
ntus—Naples 20s	....	....	....	....	....	....
souri Pacific	....	....	....	....	....	12⅞
souri 6's	....	....	....	....	....	....

—The following is the report of the prices leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock ard, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
nsylvania Central	....	....	52⅝
nding	44½	44¾	....
rted Cent. N. J.	137	137¾	....
a, Titville and Buf.	9⅝	10⅝	....
igh Valley	....	56¾	....
ghenny Valley 7.30's	101	....	....
tral Transportation	47½	....	....
. & St. L. m. b.	81	82	....

[By Associated Press.]
Gold Closed at 113¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Money closed easy at 6@5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Customs receipts $399,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $56,000. Clearings 60,000. Sterling steady; sixty days, 487½; ce days, 489¼.

GOLD.

old opened at 113¾ and closed at 113¾. rying rates 1@2 per cent. Loans also made , and at 1@2 per cent. per annum and 1–64 diem for borrowing.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

overnment bonds strong and in active de- nd. Railroad bonds firm. State securities t. Stocks strong with general advance to ay, with Lake Shore, Western Union, St. l, Northwestern, Rock Island and Michi- Central as features. Pacific Mail and ama were exceptionally weak. The nce Committee of the Western Union mmend the directors to declare 1¼ per t. divided at next meeting. Transactions o shares, of which 9,000 were Pacific Mail, e Western Union, 8,900 Northwestern, 22,000 nal, 48,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Michigan Cen- and 3,000 Ohio and Mississippi. The folg were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.		BONDS.	
U. Telegraph	69¼	Rock Island	105½
cksilver	14⅛	St. Paul	40½
c preferred	30	Do. preferred	70½
ific Mail	28¾	Toledo & Wabash	2
ipose	5	Do. preferred	5
preferred	9	Ft. Wayne	103⅜
ms Express	100	Terre Haute	6¼
ia-Fargo Ex	98	Do. preferred	20
erican Ex	62½	Chicago & Alton	99
Express	74⅜	Do. preferred	108
York Central	103⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	17⅝
	14¾	Del. & Lacka'na	103¾
preferred	19	Michigan Central	96
lem	138	Missouri Pacific	12¼
preferred	133	Atlantic & P. pref	2
higan Central	47	Indiana Central	16
ania	136	Burlington & Q	116½
e Shore	54¾	Hannibal & St. Jos	13¾
ois Central	96½	Union Pacific stock	60
veland & Pitts	91⅝	Central Pac. bonds	98¾
thwestern	41½	Union Pac. bonds	104½
preferred	62	Do. land grants	97¾
& I	48	Do. sink. fund	89¼
Central	85		

GOVERNMENTS.

coupons, 1881 | 122¾ | 16-40's, registered | 117¼
, 1865 | 119½ | 10-40's, coupons | 118¼
, 1865, new | 119½ | New 5's, registered | 112¾
, 1867 | 121¾ | Currency 6's | 124½
, 1868 | 122¾

STATE BONDS.

nessee, old | 75½ | Virginia, old | 39
nessee, new | 42¼ | Missouri 6's | 103¾
nessee, new | 39
w Orleans, June 5—Gold 112⅝. Sight ange on New York ⅝ per cent. premium. ling exchange 500¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, June 5, 1876. }

e week opened with a very moderate de- of activity in all branches of trade, and especially new features of any character. ces are steady and unchanged in all im- ant respects. The receipts of the lead- articles of produce since our last are as ows:

	Per Lbl.		
Extra No. 1 Mess	$ 00	Labrador herring,	
mackerel	$22 00	½ bbl.	$ 8 00
No. 1 mess do	20 00	Lake do, ht bbls	2 90
Ex. No. 2 shore do	27 00	Pickerel, ht bbls	3 00
No. 1 shore do	24 00	Smok'd blout'r, bx	1 75
No. 2 shore do	21 00	Large herring's	
No. 1 bay do	18 00	codfish, ½ b	5½c
Ex. No. 2 do	17 00	Medium do	5 c
No. 2 do	15 00	Pickerel, ht bbls	3 50
Large No. 3 do	12 00	Halibut do	12½c
White fish,	9 00	Scaled herring, bx	50 c
Californiasalmon,		Scaled herring, do	50 c
ht-bbls	9 00	Holland do ½ keg	1 40

Feeding Stuffs—Are in active demand, note a fractional decline in raisins, currants and almonds, while oranges and lemons are higher. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, ½ box, $3 25; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 18@20 ½ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ½ lb. Currants 8@8½c. Citron 35c. Prunes 6½@7c. Almonds—Languedoc 20c; Shelled 30c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 35c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 17c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 11@12c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Messina, ½ box, $6 50. Oranges are firmer at $6 50 ½ box. Cocoanuts $6 50 ½ hundred.

Petroleum.

June 5.—The market was quiet to-day, opening a shade above the closing prices of yesterday, but losing a point or two during the day, and closing at the previous day's quotations.

Carriage to the seaboard with an uncertain feeling at 90c ½ bbl and $2 05 asked. Under the pressure of low sale prices gave way selling down to 82 05, then slightly reacted to $2 01¼ at which figure it ruled most of the afternoon with little doing. Shipment was nominally $2 30 asked, but no buyers.

REMARK—The market was quiet but steady with a rather limited business. The firmness in crude makes holders very decided in their views, while the adverse character of Eastern advance checks the buying movement. We quote standard white test 11@11½c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots, free on board at works; 12@12½c in car lots; 11½@11¾c on barges for shipment to Richmond. New York delivery rules at 14¾@14¾c for prompt and the month. Philadelphia is quoted at 14@14½c for spot. Baltimore rules at 14@14½c for prompt. Richmond delivery is nominally quoted at about 13@13½c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, June 5, closing 3.—The export movement is still unimportant and prices are barely unchanged but rather weak. Crude in bulk is quoted at 5½c, and 11@11½c in shipping order; refined 14¾c; cases 18¾@19c; naphtha 9@9½c. At Baltimore refined rules at 14c; at Philadelphia 14½c.

TITUSVILLE, June 5.—Market opens very firm; quoted at $2 02½@2 03.

OIL CITY, June 5.—Market firm with $2 03¼ bid, and $2 03¾ asked for United at wells; shipments held at $2 02½.

ROUSEVILLE, June 5.—Market held firm without buyers at $2 20.

TITUSVILLE, June 5.—Market quiet but firm at about $2 02½.

PARKERS, June 5.—Market quiet and firm; United at $2 03¼; shipment at $2 02½.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Market firm with no disposition to sell; refined 14 1-16c; crude 8½c; cases 18c.

[By Associated Press.]

BALTIMORE, May 5.—Petroleum unsettled; impossible to give accurate quotations.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Petroleum quiet at 14@14½c for refined; 8c for crude.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Petroleum dull; crude 8¼@8½c; refined 14½@14½c.

CLEVELAND, June 5.—Petroleum firm and advanced ¼c all around; standard white, 110 degrees test, 11¼c; prime white State test 1½c, in car lots.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

Crude receipts Allegheny Valley R. R.....3,388

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny City.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, June 5, 1876. }

ARRIVALS AND SALES OF STOCK.

The arrivals of live stock, by rail, this week, were as follows:

Cattle.

Consignee.	Where from.	Head
Gerson & Lobman	Chicago	102
Rothchild & W	Chicago	37
E. Rice	Chicago	34
E. Katz	Chicago	18
Holmes, L. & G	Chicago	18
Gerson & L	Chicago	20
Lowenstern & M	Chicago	38
James Hunter	Chicago	34
Arnold & Ackerman	Chicago	19
Germey & Carr	Chicago	17
B. S. Trauerman	Chicago	18
Greenwald & S	Chicago	52
Marks & Bro	Chicago	53
Aull & Varner	Chicago	20
Greenwald & S	Chicago	17
Hol derman, G. & Co	Chicago	48
Strain, O. &	Indianapolis	15
W. Reeder	Alliance	15
Geo. Holber	Canton	19
Total this week		627
Total last week		553

Sheep.

Lockhart & McMillan	New Castle.....184

Calves and Lambs.

W. Hockenberger	Bayard.....13

CATTLE.

As will be seen, the run of cattle was about six cars in excess of last week. The quality was fair, though the market was slow, dull and draggy all the way through and prices off from last week fully 12½@25c per cwt. All drovers complained of losing money. There will be quite a number of cattle left unsold which will go to East Liberty. The following figures will show the ruling of the market:

Extra butchers, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$5 25@5 60
Good butchers, 1,300 to 1,300 lbs	5 25@5 50
Fair butchers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs	4 75@5 00
Medium, 900 to 1,000 lbs	4 40@4 50

HOGS.

The hog market was dull, stale and unprofitable; indeed there was no market. The asking rates were $7 00, but the sales made were from $6 00@6 25 per cwt.

SHEEP.

There was a fair run of sheep and all would not be sold. The market was dull. McCreary & Lockhart sold 125 head of sheep and lambs, the former at $4 00@5 50 and the latter $2 00@4 00; these were Lawrence county sheep, and the owners assured us that the market was as heavy and dull as "git out".

MILCH COWS.

The usual number of milch cows were on sale, and ranged in prices from $30 00 to $70 00, as to quality.

MARKETS ABROAD.

The New York *Bulletin* of the 3d inst., says: Live calves are quiet, with most of the stock unsold. Sheep about steady. Lambs rather easier. We quote as follows: Sheep (shorn) wethers, Western, 6@6¼c; do mixed 5@6c; do Jersey and near-by, 5@6c; spring lambs 9@11c per ℔. Live calves—Jersey and Bucks county, good to choice, 7@7½c; do State, prime, 6½@7c; do State, fair to good, 4@5½c. Veal carcasses, city dressed, prime, 9@10c; do do, fair to good, 6@8c; veal, country, log dressed, 6@9c. Dressed hogs are again lower, and the market dull and unsatisfactory. At the opening slaughterers were looking for about former rates, but when it came to actual sales the figures were 7½c for extreme heavy up to 7¾c for 150@175 lbs; closing about steady, with not many offerings below 7½c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 5.—Beeves—Receipts 4,970 head, making 16,190 head for the week, against 7,530 head last week. Among the offerings were 50 car loads native stillers. Average quality in fair demand; most receipts sold at prices about 25c lower than Friday, and a shade lower than Monday last; a few selected steers retailed at $11 00; $10 75 was the outside figure for extraordinary to strictly prime; $9 75@10 00 for really fat steers, 1,250 to 1,350 lbs.

Sheep—Receipts 6,600 head, making 24,270 head for the week, against 24,170 head last week. Lower prices, slow sales and very dull feeling was the features of the market. Clipped sheep $4 25@6 25; lambs $5 75@8 00; 3 car loads of Texans received Friday, could not be sold at any price.

Swine—Receipts 5,450 head, making 22,490 head for the week, against 24,000 head last week. None offered alive.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Cattle market rather more active this week but prices unchanged; 2,700 head arrived and sold at $5 00@6 25 for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; $5 25@5 75 for fair to good do, and $4 00@5 00 ₱ 100 lbs gross for common, accord ng to quality.

Sheep—Rather lower; 10,000 head arrived and sold at $3 00@6 00 ₱ cwt gross, according to condition.

Hogs—1 ull and lower; 5,000 head sold at $7 00@7 50 ₱ 100 lbs nets.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday 3,500 head. Market in moderate demand; common butchers' quality at $2 50@3 50; best $5 75@4 25; good to prime shipping $4 25@4 75; best $5 00@6 00. Shipments 3,400 head.

Hogs—Receipts 12,000 head. Market dull, weak and 10@15c lower; sales range at $5 75@6 05; chs fly $5 85. Shipments 5,000 head.

Sheep—Receipts 400 head. Market fairly active; sales at $4 50@5 50; common $3 00@4 25.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—Hogs firmer; shipping $5 40@5 60; bacon $5 50@5 75; butchers $5 75 @5 90.

Cattle—Dull; good to choice steers $4 50@5 15; medium to fair $4 37½@4 50; poor $4 00 @4 37½.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—Hogs quiet and firm; packing and shipping $5 25@5 50; fair to good light and heavy $5 75@6 00.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 5.—Hogs $5 40@5 80. Receipts 800 head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active, higher and unsettled; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 05¾ spot; $1 05¾ June; $1 03¾ July; No. 3, 98¼c; rejected 93c. Corn moderately active and higher; No. 2, 44¼c spot; 44¾c June; 44¾c July; rejected 39c. Oats stronger; No. 2, 28¾c spot; 28¾c bid July. Rye firmer at 69@69¾c. Barley firmer at 57c. Pork dull, weak, lower and unsettled at $16 37½ spot; $17 67½@17 70 July; $17 87½ August; $18 12½ asked September. Lard dull; 10.40@10.47½c July; 10.97½@11.00c August. Bulkmeats quiet at 6¾@6¾c. Whisky quoted at $1 09.

Later—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was quoted at $1 06¾ for June; $1 03¾@1 04¾ July. Corn firmer and higher; 44¾c June; 39½c July. Oats firm at 28½c cash; 29c July. Pork firm and higher; $17 35 July; $18 12½ August. Lard firm; 10.50@10.52½c July.

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LOUISVILLE, June 5.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Flour steady; fancy and family $4 00@4 50. Wheat dull at $1 10@1 50. Corn—White nominal 46c. Oats firm; mixed 35c. Pork steady at $20 00. Bulk shoulders 6½c; clear rib 9½c; clear 10½c. Bacon—Shoulders 7½c; clear rib 10½c; clear 10½@11c. Lard dull at 12@13½c.

MILWAUKEE, June 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened firm and about 50c higher, and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee at 1.06; do hard at 1.05½; No. 2 at 97@97¾c; No. 3, 90c. Corn steady; No. 2, 42c. Oats higher; No. 2, 29½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 72c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring 68c; No. 3, 57½c.

MEMPHIS, June 5.—Cotton steady at 11c; sales 500 bales; receipts 335 bales; shipments 350 bales; Corn firm at 53@55c. Oats firm at 36@37c. Flour steady at $1 25@8 25. Lard dull at 12½@13½c. Bulkmeats 8¼@10½@11½c.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—Cotton, flour and grain, nothing doing; prices unchanged. Pork dull at $19 25@19 50. Lard dull at 10½c. Bulkmeats firm at 6¾@6¾@7¾@7¾c. Bacon firm at 7¾ @10¾@11½c.

BOSTON, June 5.—Flour steady and unchanged. Corn 62@63c for mixed and yellow. Oats 44@47c for mixed and No. 2 white; rejected 40@44c.

OSWEGO, June 5.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 20@1 27. Corn dull; old mixed Western 63c; new and no grade 60c.

SHEEP.

There was a fair run of sheep and all would not be sold. The market was dull. McCreary & Lockhart sold 125 head of sheep and lambs, the former at $4 00@5 50 and the latter $2 00@4 00; these were Lawrence county sheep, and the owners assured us that the market was as heavy and dull as "git out".

MILCH COWS.

The usual number of milch cows were on sale, and ranged in prices from $30 00 to $70 00, as to quality.

MARKETS ABROAD.

The New York *Bulletin* of the 3d inst., says: Live calves are quiet, with most of the stock unsold. Sheep about steady. Lambs rather easier. We quote as follows: Sheep (shorn) wethers, Western, 6@6¼c; do mixed 5@6c; do Jersey and near-by, 5@6c; spring lambs 9@11c per ℔. Live calves—Jersey and Bucks county, good to choice, 7@7½c; do State, prime, 6½@7c; do State, fair to good, 4@5½c. Veal carcasses, city dressed, prime, 9@10c; do do, fair to good, 6@8c; veal, country, log dressed, 6@9c. Dressed hogs are again lower, and the market dull and unsatisfactory. At the opening slaughterers were looking for about former rates, but when it came to actual sales the figures were 7½c for extreme heavy up to 7¾c for 150@175 lbs; closing about steady, with not many offerings below 7½c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 5.—Beeves—Receipts 4,970 head, making 16,190 head for the week, against 7,530 head last week. Among the offerings were 50 car loads native stillers. Average quality in fair demand; most receipts sold at prices about 25c lower than Friday, and a shade lower than Monday last; a few selected steers retailed at $11 00; $10 75 was the outside figure for extraordinary to strictly prime; $9 75@10 00 for really fat steers, 1,250 to 1,350 lbs.

Sheep—Receipts 6,600 head, making 24,270 head for the week, against 24,170 head last week. Lower prices, slow sales and very dull feeling was the features of the market. Clipped sheep $4 25@6 25; lambs $5 75@8 00; 3 car loads of Texans received Friday, could not be sold at any price.

Swine—Receipts 5,450 head, making 22,490 head for the week, against 24,000 head last week. None offered alive.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Cattle market rather more active this week but prices unchanged; 2,700 head arrived and sold at $5 00@6 25 for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; $5 25@5 75 for fair to good do, and $4 00@5 00 ₱ 100 lbs gross for common, according to quality.

Sheep—Rather lower; 10,000 head arrived and sold at $3 00@6 00 ₱ cwt gross, according to condition.

Hogs—1 ull and lower; 5,000 head sold at $7 00@7 50 ₱ 100 lbs nets.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday 3,500 head. Market in moderate demand; common butchers' quality at $2 50@3 50; best $5 75@4 25; good to prime shipping $4 25@4 75; best $5 00@6 00. Shipments 3,400 head.

Hogs—Receipts 12,000 head. Market dull, weak and 10@15c lower; sales range at $5 75@6 05; chs fly $5 85. Shipments 5,000 head.

Sheep—Receipts 400 head. Market fairly active; sales at $4 50@5 50; common $3 00@4 25.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—Hogs firmer; shipping $5 40@5 60; bacon $5 50@5 75; butchers $5 75 @5 90.

Cattle—Dull; good to choice steers $4 50@5 15; medium to fair $4 37½@4 50; poor $4 00 @4 37½.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—Hogs quiet and firm; packing and shipping $5 25@5 50; fair to good light and heavy $5 75@6 00.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 5.—Hogs $5 40@5 80. Receipts 800 head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

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CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Parker and St. Petersburg Races.

The spring meetings at Parker and St. Petersburg are announced to come off as follows: At Parker's Landing, June 20th, 21st and 23d. The purses at these races are five in number and aggregate $2,500. At St. Petersburg, on June 27th, 28th and 29th, when eight purses will be offered, aggregating $2,500.

Runaway Accident.

Charles White, of East Liberty, and Wm. Seibert, of Allegheny, met with a serious accident, while driving yesterday. While crossing Millvale bridge, the horse took fright, and ran away, throwing both men out. Mr. Seibert had an arm broken while White escaped with a slight cut on the back of the head. The accident occurred bet ween three and four o'clock. The horse was caught before any damage was done to the buggy.

Fire on the South Side.

Shortly after seven o'clock yesterday morning an alarm of fire was sounded from box 128, at the corner of Tenth and Bradford streets, South Side, calling the engines of that district to the glass factory of Adams & Co., which had been set on fire by the bursting of three pots of molten glass. The flames were speedily extinguished without any damage to the building, but the loss to the firm by the breakage of the pots will be over $300, on which there is no insurance.

Howard Street, Allegheny.

The Howard Street (Allegheny) Investigating Committee held another meeting last evening. The sub-committee appointed at a former meeting reported that they had engaged laborers to dig a hole near the wall to ascertain if the work on the wall had been honestly done. The City Solicitor gave an opinion to the effect that the city could not compel the property-holders to pay for any work done on the wall or in consequence of slides, etc., after the construction of said wall. The discovery has been made that the property-holders have been charged with eleven feet more of the wall than they should pay. The committee will hold another meeting in a short time.

Opposed to Changing Text Books

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Duquesne School, held yesterday, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this Board cannot but commend the action of our delegate to the Central Board of Education, Captain Andrew Miller, in opposing the change of geographies.

Resolved, That we enter our protest against the introduction of new books or the change of those already adopted as unnecessary, and only in the interest of the publishers.

Resolved, That this Board will not at the present time make any change, but would most respectfully ask the Central Board of Education to send their action and take into consideration the needs of the public, and not be swerved by the talk of book agents.

Wilkins Township Division

Messrs. J. B. Silley, James Duff and Joseph Stoner, the second commission appointed in the matter of the division of Wilkins township, filed their report yesterday, against the division as asked for by the pet tioners, and the report was approved. A third petition was presented, asking for a division in accordance with the following lines: Commencing at the southwest corner of Braddocks, thence northwardly by the line of Braddock's borough to the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad; thence northwardly to a corner on the lands of James McKelvey and Gilfillan's heirs; thence northwardly by the line dividing the property of James McKelvey and James Robinson to a corner on the lands of James Robinson, George Johnston and John Herron; thence northwardly by the line dividing the property of George Johnston and John Herron to a walnut tree on the Greensburg pike; thence by a line dividing the property of James Kelly and Graham heirs; thence by the corner of last line to Penn township. The Court appointed the same commission to report on this line.

The Cincinnati Convention.

The Lincoln Club will leave for Cincinnati, in a special tram on Monday morning next, and arrive in Cincinnati the same evening. Arrangements have been made by the club for the entertainment of one hundred guests at the Arlington, for whose especial use during the convention one of the parlors of this hotel will be appropriated. Parties who desire to go down with the club can have rooms secured and assigned during the present week by calling at the Lincoln Club rooms in this city, where Thomas H. Phelps and Wm. J. Diehl will be in attendance for that purpose. A diagram of the hotel can be seen, and rooms selected on application as above. Street cars run from this hotel, directly to the building where the convention is to be held. The club will go in regulation hacks, each distinguished by a phosphor bronze medal badge. The Great Western band will accompany the club and furnish their share of the blowing. The cost for transportation, music, hat, badge and hotel fare will be $20 for the entire trip. This is considerably less than the regular rates will be, and offers the additional advantage of having good quarters secured in advance.

East Liberty Y. M. C. A.

The second annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, of East Liberty, was held on Sabbath evening in the First Presbyterian church, Penn avenue, Rev. John Gillespie, pastor. The report of the President, Dr. McMasters, was read, showing the present condition of the association and the work done the past year. The membership at present is 1,130, having increased over sixteen the past year. The association has rooms at the corner of Penn and Collins avenues, and meetings are held every Monday evening and every Sunday afternoon. Last winter Union meetings were held in the East End under the auspices of the Association, but they did not meet with the same success as the previous winter. Meetings have for some time been held and 172 still being held in Hamilton Hall every Tuesday evening and Saturday afternoon, under the auspices of the association. These meetings, the President reported, are well attended and are very successful. Branch meetings have also been held during the winter throughout the Western part of this State, and in Warren, Ohio.

Addresses were made by Rev. S. F. Scovel, of the First Presbyterian church, this city, Mr. R. R. McBurney, of the Y. M. C. A., of New York, and Mr. Morris, also of New York. The meeting was very largely attended and the exercises were of a very interesting nature.

Suicide of an Insane Woman.

On Saturday afternoon the body of a woman named Lucinda Myers was taken from a small lake on the property of Mellon Bros., located about half a mile from Georges Station, Westmoreland county. The remains were identified by the clothing of the deceased, which some men employed by Mr. Mellon discovered lying on the lake shore. These men's suspicions were aroused on coming across the clothing, and they began to fish for the body, and succeeded in recovering it in a short time. A part of the nose and some of the flesh of the left cheek had been eaten away. The husband of the deceased, Tobas Myers, who resides near Manor Station, was notified of the finding of the body, and proceeding to Georges station had it removed home. He states that his wife disappeared from home on last Thursday. She started to visit some of her neighbors and go to the village store, but, as was afterwards ascertained, she got upon a train and went as far as Georges' station. Arriving there, it is supposed she walked out to the lake, distance half a mile, and drowning threw herself into the lake. It is presumed she had determined on suicide before leaving home, as Mr. Myers, on Saturday night, found at home a note left by her saying she never should return, as she was going to her long home, and asking her husband to take good care of the seven children she left behind her. She was not altogether right in her mind and frequently left her home, but always returned, and there was not the slightest suspicion in the mind of her friends at any time that she meditated personal violence.

Water Committee Meeting.

The Water Committee held a regular monthly meeting last evening.

Business connected with the old Water Works was first taken up and the pay rolls for May were approved, as follows:

Lower works	$ 921 45
Upper works	391 93
Forty-fifth street works	291 10
Office expenses	374 99
Bills	4,226 80
Drillers and hydrants run	417 30
Total	$7,183 45

It was decided that the next regular meeting of the Committee will be held on the 1st of July, at three P. M. instead of the 4th prox.

The Superintendent was instructed to have the supply main at the lower works supplied with a filter and otherwise repaired so as to prevent dirt from passing into the reservoir.

There was no further business connected with the old water works, and as there were not sufficient members present to transact business connected with the water extension, the committee adjourned.

There was considerable business of the water extension to be attended to and the members being loth to adjourn, it was suggested that an informal discussion be had as to how money should be raised to complete the new works. The conversation, however, turned on the expediency of declining the proposition of the Nation Trust Company, and from this quickly turned to other topics of no interest. It is scarcely necessary to add that no means were suggested for raising the money needed.

It was decided that the committee shall visit the new works on Friday next, leaving the Union Depot at 11:30 A. M.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

G. A. Mundorf, bankrupt, Allegheny. Order made directing the assignee to pay a clerk for making the schedules for said bankrupt.

Moses B. Parsons, bankrupt, Butler county. The same was discharged from bankruptcy.

McComas, Ullman & Co. *et al.* vs. C. H. Baugher & Co., Somerset. Verdict of jury set aside and proceedings in bankruptcy allowed to be discontinued on payment of costs.

James Morrison, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition for discharge presented and usual order made.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The argument list was taken up, and the following cases, among others, were heard:

Aldine Company vs. J. R. Foster & Co. New trial refused.

David Hutchison and wife vs. Elizabeth P. Frazinger. New trial refused.

National Trust Company vs. Roland H. Smith. Plaintiff's counsel agreeing to remit $630 of the verdict, new trial refused.

Mawhinney vs. Wm. and Alex. McCombs. New trial refused.

People's Fire Insurance Company vs. J. W. Patterson. New trial refused.

Cunningham vs. City of Pittsburgh. New trial refused.

J. W. Arnott vs. M. Grogan & Co. New trial refused.

Thomas Murphy vs. George Erdner. Motion for a new trial argued and case held under consideration.

Dietz and wife vs. Neal *et al.* New trial refused.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Register Gray presented accounts of the June term, which were severally confirmed *nisi*.

On motion of S. A. McClung, Esq., Mr. Shurtliff was duly qualified and admitted to practice in this court.

Estate of Robert Newell, deceased. Report of sales by administrator presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

The June term was opened yesterday, and after the swearing of the Grand Jury, Mr. Allen Hammett, of the Twenty-ninth ward, was designated as foreman. The usual charge was delivered and the jury retired.

The case of Philip Murray charged with the murder of James White, was intended to have been taken up, but the defense was not ready. As the Court House will be given up to the various political conventions to-day, the court adjourned until Wednesday.

OUR NATIONAL EVILS.

The Ministerial Association Appoints a Day of Thanksgiving for Past, and Prayer for Future Blessings—A Phase of the Sabbath Question to be Discussed Next.

A regular meeting of the Allegheny county Ministerial Association was held yesterday afternoon, in the lecture room of Rev. Scovel's church, Wood street. The Rev. W. J. Reid, D. D., presided. After the reading and adoption of the minutes, the subject fixed upon for discussion, at the last meeting, was taken up—"The Moral Necessities of our National Life."

The Rev. F. Leroy Senour, chairman of the committee to whom the subject had been referred, presented the following

REPORT.

The special committee appointed at the last meeting of the Ministerial Association respectfully report the following:

Whereas, It was designated by other nations "the great Republic," is near the close of the first century of its existence; and whereas our increase in territory, population, material wealth and general prosperity, is without a parallel in the history of nations; and, whereas, every patriot desires to perpetuate the blessings enjoyed by the free and happy people of this land, and especially the inestimable blessings of civil and religious liberty to unborn generations, and extend the same great blessing to all other nations; and, whereas, we believe among the causes that gave birth to this "great Republic," the most potent cause under God, was the Bible and Bible principles; and whereas, the life of the nation is endangered by irreligion, infidelity, corruption, dishonesty, personal and political, which now abound to an alarming extent, and which have attracted the attention of other nations to our shame; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we the members of the Evangelical Ministerial Association of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, will recommend to our several churches to observe the first Sabbath of the new century, to wit, the second Sabbath of July, 1876, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to God for the blessings vouchsafed to our nation in all its past history.

Resolved, 2. That on that day especially we will implore God's blessing upon the future of our nation, and we recommend that special sermons be preached in our pulpits calling attention to prevailing evils and corruptions, personal and political, of our times and the moral needs of our nation.

Resolved, 3. That we request the ministry and churches of the whole country to unite with us in a like observance of said day.

A conversation ensued.

Dr. Hays, President of Washington and Jefferson College, being present, was, on motion, invited to sit as a corresponding member, and participate in the discussion.

THE DISCUSSION.

Rev. A. M. Milligan, D.D., first spoke to the resolutions. After sketching the rise of the nation, he asked the question why it was that the great Republic had so signally failed to meet the expectations of its friends in so many particulars. A century had not elapsed until it was admitted that the country was grossly corrupt. Why was this? There was a cause for it. It was not want of fidelity in the churches; they were fully up to the standard. It was not the lack of education; our schools were the best in the world. What was the cause of the rottenness? His own belief was that the cause lay in the fact that the nation did not recognize God in the fundamental law of the country.

Dr. Hays was then called upon and said that he agreed with much that Dr. Milligan had said; but not with all. He very much doubted that the American people were as bad as the latter statements made them out to be. He believed that to day, in political life, as in business life, there were men as pure and as honest as any who had ever lived. He did not believe the country was near so bad as some people represented it. The political side was no doubt bad enough, but as a whole it was not as bad as claimed. As to the remedy, he did not well see how one could be applied save the best men of both political parties would vote for their respective candidates, without regard to the identity of the latter. He was in favor of the Bible in the schools, and the recognition of God in the Constitution, but did not believe that persons, property in themselves as they are, would be a cure for the evils of the day.

Rev. A. Templeton said there were great fundamental principles laid down in the Bible for the establishment of a nation. It was a consciousness that exalted a nation, while sin incurred God's displeasure. The truth was, the moral principles were too often overridden by party considerations. The remedy for the evils in our political system was, the placing of good men, honest men, in office, without regard to party. The nation was not so desperately wicked as to be given up; but if the people suffered the Bible to be cast out of the schools, the Sabbath to be abrogated, and infidelity to assert itself, its case would be hopeless.

The Rev. S. C. Jennings, D. D., thought there was danger of ascribing too many evils to one cause. There was a disposition to regard the times past as better than the present time, but he did not think the body of the people worse to-day than half a century ago. He regarded intemperance as the greatest evil to the present day—as the great source of corruption in politics.

Rev. Mr. Wotring thought that the nation was making too many concessions. It was argued that we must not read the Bible in the schools; that we must not recognize God in the Constitution; that we must not employ chaplains in our public institutions, and in our national legislatures, because, forsooth, some one raises an objection, that these things are against his conscience. The fact was, the nation should take its stand as a Christian Protestant Nation, and cease making concessions which tend to its destruction. Human nature was about the same in all ages, and the corruptions or our day were but repetitions of the evils of the other nations of the world. He did not believe that due credit was given to God for what He, in His providence, had done for the American nation. He had a firm conviction that God would sustain and save this nation; and the means for its salvation did not lie in preaching against this or that sin, but in preaching the *truth*, as God had revealed it. The truth would, if faithfully proclaimed, overcome error, and preserve the nation.

The Rev. Mr. Westfall indorsed the remarks of the last speaker, with some qualification. He believed that God would save the nation, if the nation would do right.

At the conclusion of the discussion, the question was taken, and the report unanimously adopted.

THE NEXT TOPIC.

The Rev. J. J. Murray, D. D., Chairman of the Business Committee, submitted three questions, from which to select a topic for discussion at the next meeting. The following one was chosen by a vote of the Association:

"Is the use of public conveyances, on the Lord's day, consistent with the due observance of the same?"

Rev. F. F. Worring, of Mansfield, will open the discussion and will take the negative.

The meeting then adjourned with prayer by Rev. F. L. Senour

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Directors' Meeting Yesterday—Memorial to Congress for a Wire Gauge Law, &c., &c.

The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce held a regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. John F. Dravo in the chair, and Mr. G. Kelly officiating as Secretary.

The Executive Committee reported that they had four or five gentlemen in view for the position of Superintendent, but were not yet prepared to report finally.

The Committee on Stocks reported that Mr. Thomas F. Stewart had agreed to sell stocks at the Chamber on Thursday evening of each week at ½ of one per cent. The committee was instructed to negotiate with Mr. Stewart.

President Howe here entered the room and Mr. Dravo resigned the chair.

Mr. Howe brought up the matter of a wire gauge. He stated that one of the manufacturers had directed his attention to the fact that no legal gauge was had in this country and dealers were therefore subjected to considerable trouble and continuous fraud. He thought the Chamber should memorialize Congress to supply the deficiency by the passage of a proper law, and the following memorial was presented:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives, etc:

The undersigned petitiononers, citizens of Pittsburgh and other parts of Western Pennsylvania, interested either as manufacturers, dealers or consumers in the department of metal-ic product known as wire, sheets and plate, whether of iron, copper, steel, brass or zinc, respectfully represent:

That in commerce the the term "wire guage" is technically applied to the measurement of all the various metalic products.

That there being no legal standard gauge of such measurement, manufacturers, dealers and consumers are subjected to misunderstanding and confusion in their transactions, besides being liable to the imposition of dishonest practices from the want of a regulating uniform standard.

They, therefore, respectfully ask Congress to pass a law to supply this pressing want, for the protection of this branch of manufacture and commerce, and they will ever pray, etc.

An informal discussion was had on the matter, after which, on motion of Mr. Dravo, Messrs. J. T. Stockdale, G. W. Hallman, O. E. Scaife and C. P. Townsend were appointed a committee to consult the iron and wire dealers as to the best size of such a gauge and to report at the next meeting.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

RUNAWAYS.

Three of them Yesterday.

About ten o'clock yesterday morning Mr. M. P. Smith, of the firm of Smith Brothers, saddlers, in West Diamond, Allegheny, hitched his horse to a fine jagger wagon, and drove round to his establishment to get some articles which he wished to deliver at the Reform School. He went inside without tying his horse, and when he came out he discovered his elegant turn-out making good time along Ohio street. At the Market House the vehicle was left to the wreck, and the horse continued its course up to Cedar avenue, where it was caught and taken back uninjured. The wagon was not stove.

About half-past ten Mr. Joseph Thomas, the candidate for Coroner, was getting into his wagon, near the Court House, when his horse started and ran down Fifth avenue at a lively rate. Considerable excitement was created, but the horse steered clear of the numerous vehicles on the avenue, and no one was hurt. The horse was caught by a policeman at Market street.

A lively runaway of a horse and spring wagon, occurred yesterday afternoon on Carson street, resulting in a badly smashed-up wagon. The driver was not in the vehicle at the time of the occurrence. The ordinance in regard to leaving horses on the street without tying them should be enforced.

RAILROAD COMPETITION.

The Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Reduce Passenger Fares.

Ticket Agent Watt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, yesterday received orders to sell tickets to Washington and Baltimore for seven dollars, a reduction of one dollar additional on the previous tariff. As the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio companies had been working in harmony, as against the Northern lines, it was surmised that this reduction would force the latter company to put down its rate. During the afternoon Ticket Agent Smith, of the Baltimore road, received an order to put down the fare to seven dollars to the points named. The tickets on the Pennsylvania road are special, and good for two days only. Whether this is the beginning of a general rupture, or a mere temporary experiment, we are not able to say. The Centennial rate is still adhered to.

A MEETING of the Allegheny County Christian Temperance Alliance was held yesterday, but no business of public interest was transacted.

THE LOWRY ENGINE.

Report of the Testing Committee—The Duty Better Than That of Some Engines, and Not So Good as That of Others—The City Engineer's Opinion Favorable to the Lowry, &c., &c.

The long looked for report of the committee of experts who were selected to test the Lowry engine, at the Allegheny Water Works, was laid before the Water Committee last evening. As the experts have been engaged just one month in making up their report, it is to be presumed that it is a carefully and correctly prepared document. Yet, strange to relate, the reporters, without any data except such as they were able to obtain by stealth, ain't catch on the "fly," as it were laid before the public on the morning following the test nearly the same figures as those obtained by the testers.

The report of the experts is too voluminous to publish in detail, and we will therefore give only the more important parts:

The test was continued for nine hours. Number of gallons of water delivered at the basin in that time, 2,985,547. At this rate the quantity in twenty-four hours would be 7,677,450 gallons. [The reporters' calculation was 7,750,000 gallons.] The number of pounds actually raised one foot high by one pound of coal was 33,577.9. Gallons delivered with one pound of coal, 188.58.

With a duty of 150 gallons, 377,190 gallons.

The following is the duty as obtained by three methods:

1. Duty of engine, calculating the resistance against the pumps, ascertained by pressure gauge on main, 35,968,786.

2. Duty, calculating the water delivered, 33,577,867.

3. Duty, calculating resistance by indicator, 36,396,

Capacity of engine per twenty-four hours, running at 5.09 revolutions per minute, 7,977,459 gallons.

Effective horse-power: By indicator cards on engine, 388.7; by indicator cards on pumps, 326.7; power absorbed in overcoming inertia of water column and in driving machinery, 16.5 per cent. Residual coal during the trial, 2,000 lbs 55-76: amount of ashes made, 10 per cent.

Total number of revolutions indicated by speed register, 2,748; average number of revolutions per minute, 5.09.

All the coal fired was charged to the engine, and no deduction made for ashes or cinders. The facts regarding waste were merely noted for reference.

The rising main is thirty-six inches in diameter and some 750 feet long.

The committee found the engine in excellent working order, as the records of the trial will attest. The test would undoubtedly have been more satisfactory had it been continued for a longer period and at varying rates of speed.

Appended to the report is a comparative table, showing the duties of engines in various other cities, as follows:

Name of Engine.	City.	Duty in foot lbs., lifting 1 lb. of coal.
Beam, crank and fly wheel	Harford	62,661,715
Beam, Cornish	Belleville, N. J.	72,622,903
Worthington	Cambridge, Mass.	70,483,750
Worthington	Canton, Mass.	71,225,400
Beam, crank and fly wheel	Hartford	63,535,467
Beam, crank and fly wheel	Harford	68,974,547
Beam, No. 1	Brooklyn	60,798,520
Beam, No. 2	Brooklyn	63,885,400
Beam, No. 2	Bro. Klyn	61,903,700
Beam and fly wheel, No. 1	Brooklyn	68,387,200
Worthington No. 2	Philadelphia	51,416,694
Beam, crank and fly wheel	Cincinnati	62,727,000
Vertical, direct wheel	Cincinnati	52,908,010
Vertical, direct wheel	Cincinnati	55,753,950
Vertical, steam pump, direct, with wheel, No. 1	Cincinnati	21,215,510
Beam, crank and fly wheel, No. 1	St. Louis	61,307,500
Beam, crank and fly wheel, No. 2	St. Louis	61,730,900
Beam, crank and fly wheel	Chicago	54,625,782
Compound beam and fly wheel	Chicago	57,483,403
Compound beam and fly wheel	New Bedford, Ct.	59,836,497
Compound upright fly wheel	Lynn, Mass.	103,923,215
Compound beam and fly wheel	Milwaukee, Wis.	76,935,720
Compound upright fly wheel	Providence	84,637,245
Compound beam and fly wheel	Lowell, Mass	93,907,272
Duplex Corliss Radial	Providence	93,328,210
Double plunger triangular fly wheel (Lowry)	Providence	25,858,740
	Allegheny	35,958,917

City Engineer Davis, one of the experts who conducted the test, expressed the opinion last evening that the Lowry engine was a much better record had it been run at a higher rate of speed. Many of the engines mentioned in the above table, he said, were run at the rate of eighteen revolutions per minute during the tests.

Which Shall I Take?

This is often a serious question with the invalid. He finds the market flooded with proprietary medicines, scores of which are recommended as certain cures for his peculiar ailment. He reads the papers, the circulars and almanacs, and finds each sustained by plausible arguments setting forth its virtues and specific action. The recommendations are as strong for one as for another. The cures claimed to have been wrought by one are as wonderful as those claimed to have been brought by another. In his perplexity and doubt, the sufferer sometimes led to reject all. But it should be borne in mind that this condition of things is one that cannot be remedied. In a land where all are free, the good—the truly valuable—must come into competition with the vile and worthless, and must be brought to public notice by the same instrumentality, which is *advertising*. In such a case, perhaps, the only absolute proof that a remedy is what it claims to be, is to try it. The "test of pudding is the eating of it." "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good," is the apostolic injunction. There may, however, be stronger presumptive evidence in favor of one remedy than there is in favor of another, and this should be allowed its due weight. A true regard to this may save a vast amount of experimenting and a useless waste of money. As presumptive evidence in favor of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, the proprietor desires to say that they are prepared by a new and scientific process by which the virtues of the crude plants and roots are extracted without the use of a particle of alcohol. Not a particle of this destroyer of our race enters into the composition of either his Golden Medical Discovery or Favorite Prescription. This consideration alone ought certainly to rank them high above the vile compounds saturated with alcohol, Jamaica rum, sour beer, or vinegar, which are everywhere offered for sale. Again, they are of uniform strength, and their virtues can never be impaired by age. They are also made from fresh herbs and roots, gathered in their appropriate season, when they are flush with medicinal properties. In support of these claims the following testimony is offered:

NEWARK, N. J.

R. V. Pierce, M.D.:

DEAR SIR—I have sold a great deal of your excellent remedies, and I prefer to sell them before others, because they give good satisfaction to those who use them. I hear such remarks as "Sage's Remedy completely cured me; it is a splendid thing;" or, "Pierce's Discovery is just what I wanted; I feel better than I ever did." One of our celebrated singers uses it for strengthening her voice, and says "there is nothing equals it;" and so I might give scores of remarks said about your preparations. A colored woman was using your Discovery, and after taking three bottles was completely cured. She, being in the store, said to me, "I don't want no doctors 'round me so long as I can get the Discovery; it beats all your doctors." And so I might go on.

I am, most respectfully yours,

TTH 8&* ATHA B. CROOKS.

HOTEL PENIMORE,

Cooperstown, New York.

will open for the season June 15th. This house is entirely new and contains all modern improvements and conveniences. Rooms and board may be secured at the Allegheny Central Hotel, Allegheny City, where plans of the house can be examined, or by letter addressed to

WILLIAM H. HOWARD, Manager,

TTHs Cooperstown, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Iron City Gun Works.

Rifles, shot guns, pistols and ammunition for Black Hills parties and others. Fishing tackle, sporting apparatus, etc.; a full assortment at the lowest prices. H. H. Schutte's Iron City Gun Works, No. 320 Liberty street. Send for price list

TTHS

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Election of St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—The election of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company was held here to-day. The Board of Directors was re-elected, with the exception that Edwin Abend takes the place of W. H. Underwood, deceased. The new Board elected Robert Barclay, of New York, President; George W. Parker, Vice President and General Manager; E. F. Leonard, Secretary, Henry T. Nash, Auditor; H. S. Depew, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

The Chicago Mayoralty—Decision in Favor of Colvin.

CHICAGO, June 5.—In the Circuit Court this morning, five judges sitting in banc, gave decision in the Mayoralty case of Colvin vs. Hoyne. The majority of the Judges, McAllister, Williams and Rogers, decide that either the City Council neglected to call an election for Mayor at the time when Mr. Colvin's term expired, and since such a call is necessary to secure a valid election, that the votes recently cast for Mr. Hoyne are nugatory, and that Mr. Colvin holds his office until an election is duly called by the Council.

Judges Farwell and Booth read dissenting opinions, in effect that the failure of the Council to perform its duty does not invalidate the votes cast, because the law is mandatory, and an election must legally be held notwithstanding such dereliction on the part of the Council.

In the City Council to-night, Mayor Colvin presided. An ordinance was introduced declaring an election for Mayor June 27, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report it on Wednesday.

"A Man Entirely Above Suspicion" Arrested for Robbing the Mails.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—For several years depredations upon the mails have been committed near Mayfield, Kentucky, and a number of special agents have at different times unsuccessfully attempted to break them up. Two weeks ago Special Agent Foster was detailed to ferret out the matter. This morning the mail messenger between the railroad depot and postoffice at Mayfield, named Beaumont, who is also a leading man and publisher of a newspaper and a man entirely above suspicion was arrested, and confessed to having robbed mails. This is the second important detection and arrest of mail thieves made by Special Agent Foster. The former one was at Parsons, Kansas, and it is said more registered packages have been rifled at these points than any others in the West.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

GEORGE BOOTH, Assistant City Clerk, goes to Erie next month as a United States juror.

THE body of the boy McCue, who was drowned in the river opposite Glenfade last Sunday, had not been recovered up to last evening.

MESSRS MULLIN & MALONEY, proprietors of what is known as Woods' Mill, Temperanceville, signed the sliding scale yesterday morning, on the basis proposed by the puddlers.

CITY CLERK MORROW has returned from his trip to Philadelphia, where he spent last week at the sessions of the General United Presbyterian Synod.

THE frame dwelling of Martin Harper, in West Bellevue, was destroyed by fire last Saturday afternoon, together with the furniture. Loss about $2,500; insurance $1,000. Defective flue.

THE State Convention of New York Poor Boards convenes at Saratoga on Tuesday, 13th inst. Robert McGonnigle, of the Allegheny Poor Board, will be there, leaving for Saratoga next Monday.

HERMAN FREESE, a Market street saloon keeper, was arrested yesterday on a charge of retailing tobacco and cigars without paying the U. S. special tax. Commissioner McCandless held the accused for a hearing.

THE collections of Internal Revenue, in the twenty-second district, for the month of May, 1876, foot up as follows: Spirits, $90,289 76; tobacco and cigars, $35,431 04; fermented liquor, $1,395 76; banks, deposits, $125 62; total, $77,242 32.

Two adjourned inquests were held last evening. In the case of Mrs. Rosina Seiferth, of Allegheny, the verdict was suicide by drowning. The other was that of the second steward of the Monongahela Exchange. His name was ascertained to be James Nichols, and the verdict was accidental drowning.

MAJOR MCGARGLE, pension agent, commenced his quarterly payments, yesterday, in the Custom House. About $250,000 a year are disbursed from this agency, which has about 7,000 beneficiaries on its rolls, of which 1,500 are residents, receiving their pay at the office, checks being transmitted by mail to the remainder.

E. M. Scott, G. C.; George Ward, G. V. C., and George Hawks, G. R. and K. S., of the Grand Lodge, K. of P., made an official visit to Molee Lodge last evening, and exemplified the unwritten work, after which the Grand Lodge rank was conferred on a number of Molee. This evening Every will visit Hope Lodge, No. 245, Allegheny.

JOSEPH GENTY, the young man arrested for robbing a freight car on the Pennsylvania Railroad of $400 worth of dry goods, one day last week, and who was to have been granted a hearing yesterday, was recommitted for a hearing on Monday next. It will be remembered the car was broken open in the yard of the company in the Twelfth ward.

DR. COLE, of Allegheny, reports twenty-eight deaths in that city last week, of the following causes: Alcoholism, one; accident, two; apoplexy, one; bronchitis, one; consumption, four; convulsions, one; cholera infantum, one; paralysis, one; pneumonia, one; suicide (drowning), one; unknown three; enteritis, three; scarlet fever, four; heart disease, two; jaundice, one; nervousness, one; stillborn, one.

MRS. JACOBS, mother of Geo. Thomas, who is pit boss of Captain John Gilmore's coal works, near McKeesport, met with a serious accident on Saturday, by falling down the bannister of her residence in the rear of her house, and while standing near it she fell to the ground, a distance of nine feet, badly burned as to render her recovery a matter of doubt for a time. Mrs. Thomas is nearly eighty years of age.

THE new weekly paper, the *Sunday Globe*, made its first appearance last Sunday, and was widely read in the community. It is a handy, spicy, readable paper, and if kept up to the standard it has established it will undoubtedly become a permanent institution and a power. Mr. J. W. Breen, the editor, has the ability to make a good paper, and we will no doubt do his part faithfully and well. We wish the *Globe* abundant success.

TWO grocers in the Allegheny Diamond, Joseph McKee and John Thompson, have been prosecuted before Alderman Millikeu for misdemeanor under an act of Assembly passed May 15, 1864, which provides for the appointment of inspectors of illuminating oil barrels with the Inspectors of which the parties were held for a hearing. The law imposes a penalty of $100 for each offense, one half of which goes to the informer. Joel Kerr is the informer in the case.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Great Britain.

GROSVENOR'S MISSION AT RANGOON—THE MARGARAY MURDER.

CALCUTTA, June 5.—Colonel Grosvenor's mission arrived at Rangoon on Friday last. Grosvenor and Baber remained at Mandalay. The evidence shows clearly that Margaray was murdered by the Chinese Imperial troops. It is expected that Lescethée, the Chinese General, will be exonerated from complicity in the affair. The Chinese authorities await Grosvenor's report before carrying out the execution of those implicated.

The Eastern Question.

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATION OF THE SUICIDE OF THE EX-SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 5.—It is officially announced that a report has been drawn up and signed by physicians of different nationalities, which certifies that the death of Abdul Aziz resulted from the opening of veins and arteries of the arm. The Porte has officially notified the foreign ambassadors of Murad's accession, and demanded recognition.

INSANITY OF ABDUL AZIZ CAUSED BY THE SEIZURE OF HIS TREASURE.

LONDON, June 5.—The Constantinople journals report that Abdul Aziz had several violent fits of madness after his deposition, particularly on the evening before he committed suicide.

Medhat Pasha has been appointed President of the Council of State.

The *Standard's* special from Athens says the Turkish Minister there has received an official telegram stating that Abdul Aziz committed suicide because he was maddened by the seizure of 30,000,000 Turkish pounds, his private treasure.

Special dispatches to the *Standard* represent that at Paris the story of the Sultan's suicide meets with contemptuous incredulity. At Rome the journals generally express the belief that Abdul Aziz was murdered.

The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent reports that one of the last decrees signed by the late Sultan was a secret order for the invasion of Servia, and the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople succeeded in having the order withdrawn.

THE LONDON "TIMES" ON THE TURKISH COMPLICATIONS.

LONDON, June 6.—The *Times* in its leading article to-day says the English people have thought a good deal concerning Turkish affairs. Now no one can doubt that a very earnest feeling has been aroused, and there is no desire that Russia shall not, with impunity tear up the Treaty of Paris and renew the aggressive policy which was interrupted by the Crimean war. But, on the other hand, there is a deep conviction that no political interests of our own should induce us to disregard the principles of justice and humanity, if Russia is the champion of the Christians in their aspirations for liberty and civilization, she must prove a formidable enemy to any power placing its own advantage in their oppression and debasement. The Government which does not communicate this feeling to the Porte will imperfectly represent the British, French and Italian people. We may assume that it will be communicated, and the Porte be warned that a radical change is the only chance of salvation.

The Paris dispatch to the *News* says the French journals are singularly unanimous in disbelieving the report that Aziz committed suicide, pointing out certain alleged discrepancies in the official accounts. Although the official telegram announcing that the late Sultan would have a splendid funeral, it was subsequently admitted that he was buried by night, and his death kept secret from the public, for fear of disorder.

The *Times* dispatch from Rome says the *Bersaglhere*, Italian newspaper, reports that 20,000 men were in readiness to embark for Ottoman waters, when orders were countermanded in consequence of the suicide of the Sultan.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says, to judge from the spoken and printed sentiments of the adherents of the Austrian Government, it might be assumed that Count Andrassy contemplates the possibility of abandoning Russia and joining the English view of Eastern officers. The *Ruski Mir*, the organ of the St. Petersburg Scalvonic party, already regards war as imminent, and begins to discuss in what localities the Austrians will be concentrated to resist the Russian attack. The fact of such an article being published with impunity is a serious matter for reflection.

Marine News.

LONDON, June 5.—The steamships China, from Boston, and Circassian, from Quebec, have arrived out.

PHILADELPHIA.

Collector Tutton Takes Hold—Celebration of Whit-Monday—Reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—This morning Alex. P. Tutton, recently appointed Collector of this port, entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office.

The celebration of Whit-Monday is very general among the German citizens here, and quite an extensive parade took place this morning. Many excursion parties have left the city, and the attendance at the Exposition grounds is noticeably increased up to the conservance of the holiday.

The principal event of the week promises to be the reunion of the Veterans of the Army of the Potomac at the Academy of Music to-morrow morning. Major General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A., the President of the Society, will preside. The oration will be delivered by Major General John A. Dix, and a poem will be read by William Winter, Esq. Among the arrivals are ex-Governor Dix and Major Generals Hancock, Terry, Weitzel, Curtiss and Gordon.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1876.

A few words about living in Philadelphia. All Centennial visitors are interested in knowing about prices of living in this city, and where to go and how to find the proper places. Our columns already show a number of excellent places at reasonable rates, but there are many more which if the proprietors would advertise their facilities, would increase their own custom and add to the information that would induce a much greater influx to visit the grand Exposition. These are times when money is so scarce that nearly every contemplating visitor is compelled to count the cost before leaving home, and know where he is going and how long he can stay, making the best use of his money. The following tables will show how one can see the Exposition at a moderate cost, and at the cheapest rates:

ESTIMATES OF COST TO VISIT THE EXPOSITION.

A trip can be made to Philadelphia comfortably, leaving Pittsburgh on day express, returning by night express, living well in Philadelphia for five days, for $31 50, as follows:

Railroad fare	$14 00
Expenses *en route*, going and return	1 50
Terminal expenses, Philadelphia	1 00
Five admissions to Exposition	2 50
Sundry expenses, 50c per day	2 50
Five days' board	10 00
Total	$31 50

Railroad fare, going and returning, $14 00; Expenses *en route*, 1 50; Terminal expenses, Philadelphia, 1 00; Five adm